

HOME INDUSTRY EDITION

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXXII

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 23, 1933

No. 21

To Further Rehabilitation of San Francisco's Industries By Proper Encouragement of Local Manufactures

By JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary San Francisco Labor Council

THE chief benefit of our experience of the present industrial situation is the undeniable fact that everybody affected by this depression has been forced to think, and think deeply, upon the causes and possible remedies to prevent the recurrence of such a depression.

Many people will only think when forced to do so by some overpowering necessity. And in as much as the depression has been felt by almost everybody, we can safely say that almost everybody has been forced to use his reasoning powers for the double purpose of finding out the causes of the depression and so regulating his own conduct as to influence others to do likewise in the hope of securing a return of normal business conditions, and thus find a remedy for the present ills under which all of us suffer.

In looking for the causes of the depression we may well hesitate and find the investigation quite difficult and perhaps impossible for each one of us to undertake or arrive at complete enumeration and understanding. But, living as we do in an age of world-wide publicity and dissemination of knowledge concerning business and human affairs, we may all have arrived at common knowledge of how the world in general is engaged in efforts to minimize the effects of the depression in the various countries, cities and localities of trade and manufacture.

Growth of Modern Industrialism

The policy of protection to home industry in each local community has followed the expansion of tariff laws and tariff acts against imports of foreign production and trade. In the same manner as each country has progressed through industrial prosperity and become self-contained in the matter of producing everything needed for supplying the wants of its inhabitants, each community has by the encouragement of local manufactures arrived at a condition in which it is able to produce most of the things needed for the use and consumption of its own population.

The history of the growth of modern industrialism and material civilization shows that each country and community is now on a modern basis of industrial development and trade. Each country and city has expanded its industrial and trade capacities until it can find no longer an outside market for the products of its industries, and its only means of maintaining those industries is to be found in developing its own home market. The cities follow the lead of their respective countries, and thus modern history of industry and trade shows how home industry as a local policy is the

logical consequence of the national policy of making our own country self-supporting and self-contained in the field of production and consumption, as the world no longer affords an opportunity, like that of England in the eighteenth century, to do all the world's production and trade, and expand its foreign markets perpetually and without seeming end. Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and all the other civilized nations have entered upon the same race for production and foreign trade, and they have about come to the end of their possibilities in this direction. They are, therefore, now all turning their eyes toward their home markets.

the end of the depression. Wages must be increased and the standard of living of each member of society must be raised. These are the essential needs of the hour. Without an increased purchasing power of local labor, and without the creation and maintenance of a higher standard of living, there will be no end of the local depression. On these two rocks of principles the future of this community depends, if it sincerely seeks to make an end of the depression and restore our city life to normal and prosperous conditions. And home industry along enlightened policies and practices in regard to wages, hours and purchasing

power is the means to bring about better and still more prosperous times for the people of San Francisco. Let us all unite in favor of the principle and practice of Home Industry, and by thus uniting we will have done something of permanent value for San Francisco, the city we all love and cherish.

Union Label Furnishes Guaranty

I have said that to create home industry successfully wages must be increased and standards of living must be raised. The people of San Francisco have learned the purpose and value of the labor organizations in that connection. Labor unions are the main factor in creating and maintaining proper wages, hours and labor conditions in local industries. This is the city that first saw the use of the union label as a guaranty to the public that the products in the industry entitled to use such label were produced under conditions satisfactory to labor. The union label, the union card and the union button are insignia of successful collective bargaining between employers and employees.

How can an industry succeed in maintaining fair wages and working conditions for its employees if it fails to establish fair

means of collective bargaining with its employees? How can the general public determine whether or not an employer pays fair wages to his employees and deserves their patronage unless that employer recognizes the union and allows it to function in his factory or store? The union label, card and button are the indispensable insignia that will advertise to the public that fair wages are paid and a proper standard of living is enjoyed by the workers employed in the particular industry.

General Public Must Be Enlisted

For this reason the labor unions of San Francisco believe that no real prosperity or satisfactory conditions will ever be had in San Francisco unless the general public will insist upon the use of the union label, card and button, in all the industries worthy of public patronage.

MAYOR'S OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO

June 16, 1933.

Mr. Charles A. Derry, Editor and Manager
Labor Clarion,
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,
San Francisco, California.

Dear Mr. Derry:

I wish to commend the Labor Clarion for the energy and optimism displayed in preparing a special issue devoted to the campaign of the San Francisco Labor Council in behalf of Home Industries.

Any consistent move for greater industrial production within our city and county limits is bound to reflect immediate and advantageous results.

As a director and former president of the San Francisco Down Town Association, I have for years been fully alive to such opportunities for the advancement of our people. And, since becoming your mayor, it has been brought home to me even more emphatically that the destiny of San Francisco rests on her ability to obtain more and larger industrial payrolls.

Your present effort, therefore, has a strong appeal. Every new payroll we may be able to obtain for San Francisco will add a volume in money which, in the long run, must affect every one of us favorably. And, if our consumers will patronize the products of home industry, whenever quality and price justify their patronage, a double advantage will be gained.

I would add that if there is anything my office can do to promote the success of the campaign which you are so ably backing you have only to command my utmost co-operation.

With best wishes for success, I am

Sincerely,

ANGELO J. ROSSI,
Mayor.

And the present-day problem in every country and city in the civilized world seems to be to find consumers for its products in its own home markets.

Consuming and Purchasing Power

Here is where local industrialists and merchants are at a point of common aspirations and understanding with local labor and residents. As labor has advocated and capital now fully as well understands, the common task will be to raise the consuming and purchasing power of the local population in order that local manufacturers and merchants may find purchasers for the products of local production and trade. Thus, to increase the purchasing power of the people in each community, two ideals are constantly being appealed to as showing us the way to local prosperity and

People Must Be Appreciative of Products of Home Manufacture

By WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD

Director of Industrial Development, San Francisco Chamber of Commerce

Human nature, in many of its expressions, presents a strange paradox. "Distant fields are always greener" is a trite old expression based on the observations of many centuries past.

It seems strange that anyone would have to speak of the advantages of patronizing the industry close at home, yet a continuing campaign is always necessary to arouse in the minds of the people the necessity of patronizing the plants whose payrolls support the community.

This is not a provincial, small-town activity, because anyone who thinks about the subject at all must realize that our local plants could not possibly survive if they had only the local market to supply. We must sell our products in distant fields, and by the same token, must be expected to buy the products of distant plants.

Were it not for a natural tendency to look to distant fields the balance of trade would be self-adjusting and automatic, but because it is so easy to overlook the local plant and feel that the prod-

uct of the distant field is better we must continually arouse ourselves to an appreciation of the home-grown product. One reason for this is that it takes volume production to bring down unit costs, and our local plants so frequently suffer for lack of volume while the Eastern plants have more than they can take care of, and hence reduce their unit costs and thereby add impetus to the vicious cycle.

I always liked the slogan of the Great Northern Railroad, "See America First." They did not say "See America Exclusively," nor did they say "Travel Only by the Great Northern Railway," but the implication in that happy slogan was friendly and inclusive and in no sense narrow.

The Great Northern Railway in effect suggested that America be not overlooked in the natural tendency to go to distant fields for better things. It clearly implied that after we had seen a little of our own country it might be a fine thing to

travel abroad, and as for using the facilities of the railroad company which adopted that slogan, other means of advertising and publicity were employed to build up Great Northern popularity.

It is my thought that in our efforts to build up local industries and payrolls we will gain much if we take this same broad view and say to our people, "Give your local plants first consideration," realizing that they are so easily overlooked just because they are close at home.

Buy on quality rather than price, realizing that the best is none too good and that the best is the cheapest—and not the cheapest the best! We like to tell the world that San Francisco plants are noted for quality products, and we like to see their markets broaden.

One way to help them expand is to think of them first if not exclusively. This is so much better than to overlook them entirely when we have our own money to spend.

Substantial Aid to Home Industry by Business Men's Organization

By J. C. CRAWFORD

Director of Publicity, Down Town Association

"To develop local manufacturing industries by increasing the number of their employees and volume of payrolls, to promote closer co-operation between local manufacturers and merchants, and to stimulate the buying of locally-made goods that favorably compare in price, quality and style with goods of similar character made elsewhere."

With that threefold purpose the Down Town Association directorate early in 1929 organized from its membership a business development department and appointed Ben C. Brown the chairman. Inspired by complaint from various manufacturers that they were not receiving the local encouragement to which they as citizens with capital at stake were entitled and which the community's progress demanded, the department soon proved itself to be a much-needed agency in the association's work "for the good of San Francisco."

Some Association Activities

Its first activity was in response to a petition from the planing mill industry, setting forth that the local mills were unfairly dealt with by those responsible for the construction of buildings in

San Francisco. By bringing together the parties concerned the department succeeded in effecting their closer affiliation and consequent lessening of the complained-of grievance.

Then the department took up the cause of the so-called "needle industries," especially the makers of women's wearing apparel, who alleged their output was discriminated against by the buyers of stocks for local stores. To interest the women of the city in this movement the department sponsored three fashion shows—one at the Women's City Club, one at the Western Women's Club and one at the Irving Theater—thus bringing the attention of many thousands of representative women to the fact that San Francisco turns out apparel for their sex that is just as cheap, durable and stylish as can be brought from the East. In connection with these exhibitions meetings were held with heads of manufacturing concerns and retail shops, and as a result the president of the Apparel Manufacturers' Association reported that within three months the output of that organization's members had been increased 20 per cent.

Encouraged by that success, the department

next took up the cause of the local makers of feminine headgear, and sponsored a "Millinery Week," when every large retailer of that kind of merchandise made artistic window displays of hats built entirely in San Francisco, with gratifying results to the builders.

Kept Large Sums at Home

To help manufacturers of building materials was the next task undertaken by the department, and it is still in active progress, with a record of having already kept in local circulation approximately \$1,000,000 that otherwise would have been expended elsewhere. Realty owners contemplating the erection of new structures, as well as architects and contractors, have been canvassed with a view to having them give preference to San Francisco-made materials whenever they can do so without financial sacrifice, and their response is most encouraging. Several big buildings in which foreign-made materials would have been used if the department had not intervened are now assured of being constructed with such materials as are produced in San Francisco or elsewhere in the bay district.

TWO OF A KIND

Absent-minded Professor—Elizabeth, I believe I have lost the road. Professor's Absent-minded Wife—Are you certain you had it when you left the house?—Ex.

TEAMSTERS ON STRIKE

Arbitrary wage slashes, enforced by ten members of the Truck Owners' Association, including the Yellow Cab Company, while a board of arbitration actually was in session trying to settle the dispute, compelled a walkout by self-respecting members of Teamsters and Chauffeurs' Union, Local No. 313, at Tacoma, Wash.

Twelve members of the owners' association refused to join in the tyrannical wage slash, and continued doing business with the union pending resumption of the arbitration, temporarily interrupted by the action of the recalcitrant owners.

The Yellow Cab Company reduced the wage for a nine-and-one-half-hour day to \$2, from \$3. Truck drivers were slashed to \$3 and \$3.50 from \$4.75 and \$5.25, respectively, for an eight-hour day.

DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE
Sutter 6654 GEO. W. CASWELL CO. 442 2nd St.

QUALITY vs. CHEAPNESS

**Maintaining Our Reputation for Quality
Cleaning and Finishing at Moderate Prices**

**Our Process of Careful Cleaning and Expert
Finishing Makes Your Clothes Wear Longer**

F. THOMAS

PARISIAN

DYEING AND CLEANING WORKS

Main Office and Works

27 TENTH STREET

Phone HEmlock 0180

Pioneer Manufacturers of Men's Union-Made Working Clothes

In 1851 there was founded in San Francisco its first importing house. Its merchandise included linen, prints, burlaps, carpets, silks, velvets, flannels, dress goods, gloves and blankets brought around the Horn from the east coast, and from Germany, France and England.

That importing house was the forerunner of the present Eloesser-Heynemann Company, which today supplies the men of the West with their work clothing, their overalls, jeans, shirts and trousers, and their children with play suits.

While the firm name has never been featured in its advertising, the rooster in overalls of the "Can't Bust 'Em" line, and the bulldog of the "Boss of the Road" line are familiar to all. "Frisko Jeans" is the registered trade-mark identifying the original and only genuine black, heavy duty work pants so well known along the water fronts of the West coast. Argonaut shirts, both



flannel and dress, collar-attached styles, need no introduction. Young men in or out of school or college wear Campus Cords, Campus Flannels or Campus Tweeds, while the children of the West are clad in Kute Kuts, Kiddy Kutes, or Bantams. All of these are products of Eloesser-Heynemann Company, and are manufactured in San Francisco, giving employment to approximately four hundred of its citizens.

Its employees always have been remarkable for their attachment to the firm and its interests. Four generations of one family have been on its payroll. Some of its valued assistants are men who came as boys in humble capacities and who worked their several ways to positions of honor and responsibility.

In 1901, when the United Garment Workers organized in California, this company was one of the first to adopt its label, and since then all of its products have carried the union label.

Eloesser-Heynemann Company has grown with San Francisco, and, with its native city, has faced lean years, fires, panics and depressions. It has again and again emerged Phoenix-like from the ashes of its fires, newly equipped and ready to enter with the sorely tried city upon an era of increasing prosperity.

As evidence of its faith in the future, early in 1933 it purchased from Neustadter Bros. the famous "Boss of the Road" trade-mark with their entire stock of work clothes. It then consolidated its various departments, office, sales, manufacturing, storage and shipping under one roof, in a new modern building at 1161-1165 Mission street, pictured above.

Loyalty of Employees and Customers

Increased manufacturing facilities and this brand new plant set a new high standard for the Pacific Coast for efficiency, economy, convenience and size. Better merchandise, quicker response to style developments and greatly improved service have been the results of this closer relationship between manufacturing and sales departments.

Eloesser-Heynemann Company was one of the first to inaugurate welfare activities, and in its new building it provides comforts for the factory personnel undreamed of in earlier days, including a well ordered cafeteria with meals below cost.

In no small degree, the firm owes the credit for its growth to the friendship and loyalty of its employees and customers, many of whom have accompanied it through good fortune and adversity. In them lies its hope for the future.

Brewery Building Program of \$600,000 Is Completed for Acme

By EMIL BRISACHER

The beneficial effects from the legalization of beer began to help San Francisco labor long before President Roosevelt urged Congress to give us once again this wholesome beverage. Samuel A. Clarke, president and general manager of the California Brewing Association and the Cereal Products Refining Company, which produce Acme beer and other popular products, long ago foresaw the trend in national opinion and for a long period of months has been modernizing their huge brewery. Looking back, it seemed quite logical that they should have done this, but at the time it took real courage to spend substantial sums of money during a period of depression when so many people still thought that beer would be years and years away.

Use Only California Products

The Acme beer modernization program has involved the expenditure of some \$600,000 for remodeling, new equipment, including a fleet of new San Francisco manufactured auto trucks, 1500 new oak barrels, millions of bottles and labels, new fermenters, new glass-lined tanks and new bottling machinery. Following their custom of using only California products, all of this new equipment was purchased from San Francisco concerns and did a great deal toward furnishing additional employment at a time when it was particularly needed. The plant now has a 100,000-barrel capacity and is working day and night trying to satisfy that tremendous demand for what is universally described as the best beer, East or West.

Dates From Mid-Nineteenth Century

The California Brewing Association is a unit of Cereal Products Refining Corporation, the West's leading yeast and malt purveyors, and while organized and operated as a separate unit, is closely connected through ownership and centralized management. For this reason the personnel of the various groups has much in common and plays an important part in promoting and marketing the various products manufactured by the Cereal Products Refining Corporation, the parent organization.

The new brewery is a real credit to San Francisco, and ranks as one of the most modern breweries in the entire nation. The entire three units

occupy almost a square block, bounded by Fulton, Webster and Birch streets. This property was formerly owned and operated as the National Brewery in 1857. The original plant that was built for brewing beer in that year has developed into the larger plants that now occupy the ground.

Since 1919 the Cereal Products Refining Corporation has gone steadily forward and now maintains branches and offices distributing its products in every important city of California, Oregon, Washington, Arizona, Nevada and Utah; it also ships these products to distributors and agents in the Hawaiian Islands, Central American ports, Japan and China.

Guidance of this entire organization is in the hands of Samuel A. Clarke, president and general manager, supported by an efficient and technical staff. Each department head is especially trained and qualified to the work and sales requirement of that division and is responsible to the management.

Extraordinary Technical Facilities

A fully equipped laboratory in charge of a chief chemist must test and approve all materials or ingredients used in the manufacture of the various products, having extraordinary technical facilities enabling the workers to know precisely every step in the manufacturing process in order that uniformity may be obtained at all times, to insure the quality of Peerless malt and Peerless yeast and all Acme beverage products, whose reputation has long been established.

In the manufacture of these products, as well as Acme beer, the principal ingredient is barley, of which great quantities are consumed annually by this plant. This factor is a great adjunct to the economic structure of the nation, for the procurement of this cereal reverts directly to the advantage of the farmer, who is the backbone of our land. The major portion of the company's purchases go to help Western farmers, although, in addition, imported products are blended with these Western ingredients so as to produce one of the world's finest beers.

The bakery service department has been enlarged, with a new complete bake shop, fully equipped, to render any help to bakers, and is

available to retail and wholesale bakers in every section served.

The brewery is in charge of a production supervisor and brewers who have made a life study of fermentation and have mastered the brewers' art.

The sales department is divided into three separate groups—yeast, malt syrup and beverages. Each division is in charge of a sales manager responsible to the corporation management for its activities in promotion and sales work.

The Cereal Products Refining Company operates its own automobile workshop and garage, and is fully equipped to do all repair work, having on the steady payroll engineers, mechanics, electricians, plumbers, blacksmiths, carpenters and coopers.

The company will concentrate its brewing activities on Acme beer only, but will continue the production of Peerless yeast and malt and its other lines of soft drinks, such as Acme lime rickey, Acme grapefruit, Acme orange and Acme gingerale. An extensive advertising campaign has been launched to concentrate public demand on Acme beer, for years one of the leading brands on the Coast. New labels, new displays and new merchandising features are being inaugurated.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

Since last reports the following members of local unions have passed away: Henry Leither, member of Machinists' Union No. 68, June 9; E. R. Gauthier, member of Teachers' Federation, Local No. 61, June 13; Andrew Schnucker, member of Butchers' Union, June 18.

JACQUARD DAVENPORT BED \$77.50

A Remarkably Well-Built Bed

for the small bungalow, flat or apartment. The quality of Jacquard and the construction is guaranteed the best money can buy for a moderate price.

Eastern Outfitting Company

1017 MARKET STREET, NEAR 6TH ST.

Prohibition Will Be Chief Election Issue At Tuesday's Voting

LABOR COUNCIL RECOMMENDATIONS

State Propositions

- 1—Taxation (S. C. A. 30).....No
- 2—Unemployment relief bonds.....Yes
- 3—Horse racing.....Yes
- 4—Exempting educational institutions
from taxationYes
- 5—Assessing property damaged by
earthquakeYes
- 6—Bonds to refinance irrigation dis-
trictsYes
- 7—Declaring effective dates of acts of
LegislatureYes
- 8—County governmentYes
- 9—Diverting gasoline tax.....No
- 10—Diverting gasoline tax.....No

Vote for candidates pledged for re-
peal of eighteenth amendment—
(See instructions on ballot)

Local Proposition

- Bond issue for construction of schools..Yes
- (Take this list with you to the polls)

The people of the State of California will go to the polls on Tuesday next to register their sentiments regarding legislation of the utmost importance to California and the nation. According to Registrar Collins between 155,000 and 165,000 citizens may be expected to exercise their franchise in San Francisco.

Twelve propositions are on the ballot. Ten of these are proposals for new state laws or amendments to the constitution; one, the proposed bond issue for school purposes, is local, and the election of delegates to a convention to act on repeal of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

On all of these propositions the San Francisco Labor Council has adopted recommendations, which are as above. These recommendations differ from those adopted by the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor as follows: The State Federation made no recommendation on the taxation measure, No. 1; the Labor Council recommends "Vote No." On the measure legalizing pari-mutuel betting on horse races the State Federation made no recommendation; the Labor Council recommends a favorable vote. On all other propositions the action of the two bodies is similar.

Warns Against Apathy

In calling on every labor organization to work to make the vote for repeal of the eighteenth amendment at the June 27 election overwhelming, in order to hearten and hasten the people of other states to take like action, the committee representing the San Francisco Labor Council and the Building Trades Council has issued a warning against apathy on the part of the voters.

"We are not yet out of the depression," declares the committee, "although the liberalization of the Volstead act already has put some people to work. If the liberal-minded people can be aroused to go to the polls no one need fear for the result. It should be overwhelming for repeal."

Chairman Buehrer Urges Repeal

Two sets of candidates will appear on the ballot, one pledged to repeal and the other against repeal. Nothing will be gained by voting for individual candidates, and the committee recom-

mends a straight vote for the entire list of candidates pledged for repeal.

Emil Buehrer, chairman of the Committee for Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment of the San Francisco Labor Council and the Building Trades Council, delivering a last admonition before the election, says:

"State after state is falling into line. Massachusetts voted over four to one in favor of repeal of the eighteenth amendment.

"On Tuesday, June 27, will be California's opportunity to send the eighteenth amendment into well-merited oblivion. Surely we have more at stake in the repeal of the eighteenth amendment than any state that has voted thus far.

"The sparkling sunshine of California sealed up by a beneficent nature in our luscious grapes should be enjoyed by all the world. Let California once again take her rightful place as the unrivaled wine-producing section. Revive our languishing viticulture. The ensuing benefits to California agriculture and industry will be enjoyed by every county, city and hamlet in this fair state.

"Farmers will once more prosper, business will thrive again, labor will participate in a definite increase in opportunity for employment, while the state and every political subdivision will secure increased revenues which will materially lighten the tax burdens so heavily resting on the people.

"Do away with bootlegging, highjacking, racketeering and the speakeasy and their attendant corruption of our morals, our public and private lives. Let every trades unionist in California, his family and friends go to the polls on Tuesday, June 27, and vote for the candidates pledged for repeal. Fail not, get our people to the polls."

Unemployment Bonds Essential

Organized labor throughout California is taking a leading part in the campaign for passage of Proposition No. 2, the \$20,000,000 self-liquidating unemployment relief bonds, as the soundest way of meeting the unemployment and relief crisis facing the state.

Every voter should go to the polls and vote "Yes" on Proposition No. 2 if we are to continue to receive unemployment relief from the federal government in our counties. If Proposition No. 2 fails of passage federal aid will be discontinued, and costly special elections to vote bond issues payable out of taxes will be the result.

Exempting Educational Institutions

This measure, No. 4 on the ballot, exempts from taxation the buildings and equipment of any educational institution not conducted for profit, and its securities and income used exclusively for educational purposes.

It is estimated that 100,000 children are being educated in private schools, and that the savings resulting to the state and the counties amounts to on the average of \$140 a year for each child, or a total saving in taxes for the support of schools of about fourteen million dollars a year. The taxes now paid by private schools amount to about \$300,000 a year; thus there is a clear saving to the state and municipalities of about \$13,700,000. From the standpoint of justice also the measure needs no argument in its support. The State Federation of Labor favors it, and the San Francisco Labor Council also recommends a favorable vote on the proposal.

Gasoline Tax Diversion

"We take the liberty of drawing attention to Propositions Nos. 9 and 10 as warranting a special effort on the part of labor toward their defeat, says a circular issued over the signatures of A. H. Hoch, president, and Paul Scharrenberg, secretary, of the State Federation of Labor. The circular says:

"These propositions propose the diversion of approximately \$17,000,000 in gasoline tax money

from the highway fund to the state general fund. The position of organized labor regarding the various propositions at the coming election is clarified by the fact that Nos. 9 and 10 are the only propositions on which the recommendation of the executive council is "No." This enables us to concentrate our efforts to defeat these two propositions.

"The proposed diversions of gasoline tax money are undesirable for many reasons, but the one which appeals most directly to labor is the effect on employment. The mere possibility of diversion has already resulted in men being laid off, an indication of what to expect. Conservative estimates are that the reduction of highway work that would be necessary in the event of diversion would throw more than ten thousand men, the rank and file of highway workers, out of employment."

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

VOTE YES

ON

Number 3



Regulating and Taxing Horse Racing



Election, June 27th

Laundry Interests Lock Horns With Pseudo Laundry Racketeers

By THOMAS F. ALFORD

Prior to the enactment of the present immigration laws a steady influx of immigrants added to the population of cities like New York and Chicago. Many of these newcomers, out of sheer necessity, "took in washing." Energy was the sole investment; the work obtained was laundered in the attic, basement, or yard of a tenement house; the members of the family, hard-working and honest, labored day and night in their effort to obtain a livelihood; their willingness to work was admirable.

But a new era soon developed when another type of immigrant conceived the idea of serving the "washerwoman" on a wholesale basis, washing, or added service of drying, or even a complete "finish," if so ordered.

Gradually the latter type dominated not only the "washerwoman" but the great power laundry as well, until it has come to pass that in the cities mentioned there is absolutely no direct relation between the customer and the laundry, over 90 per cent of the business being controlled by men (near white and yellow) who peddle the soiled garments to any laundry quoting the lowest price, per load, driving from one plant to another until an attractive price is offered.

Formation of Guerrilla Organization

Directly competition between these peddlers became acute, and as they increased in numbers a guerrilla organization was formed; pseudo laundries were established, invariably located in the basement of a tenement; competition grew; places of competitors were destroyed by fire, innocent lives were in jeopardy; in a period of two weeks fifteen of these so-called laundries in New York City were set on fire. The authorities intervened. Five culprits were arrested and confessed being employed to do arson by the guerrilla band and the culprits were convicted and penalized.

One would believe that the "majesty of the law" would suffice, but no! Fearful and ignorant of the law, new means had to be devised. The system of

the "racketeer," who gave each of the pseudo laundries a certain district and punished anyone invading those districts, was adopted. The "racketeer" exacted a weekly percentage on the volume of business transacted by the so-called laundry.

Next came Chicago's troubles, running the gauntlet from arson to murder. About this period the laundry wrecker appeared. His capital stock is solely a system of price wrecking. The business of a legitimate laundry is attacked (usually a hotel) with an offer to do the laundry work of the house at a price representing the actual cost, in consideration of receiving the guests' laundry work. The "house laundry" is given to an Oriental laundry, and the profitable part of the guests' work is performed by the "wrecker," the idea being to compel the legitimate plants to buy him out.

Racketeering in San Francisco

The first indications of this "racket" appeared in San Francisco in the latter part of 1925. One of the New York operators opened a laundry (?) and sold "partnerships," dickered with the local Orientals, who were quick to grasp the idea, obtaining locations on the ground floor of a hotel or an apartment house at low rent and limited restrictions. Inducements were offered the "bell-hop," the bed-maker or the janitor to solicit the patronage of the guests; a display of laundry signs, cash and carry prices, etc., is made; customers appear, and the bundle of soiled garments from the naked human body is opened, marked, sorted according to fabric, made into large bundles, and peddled out to a cheap Oriental wash-house, to be washed at a contract price, and returned. The garments are ironed, again sorted according to mark, and tied into packages ready for the customer. All of these several processes transpire in a room varying from 8x10 to 20x30 feet.

Cupidity and Avarice in Saddle

Valiant attempts have been and are being made to regulate these abnormal conditions; enactments

of laws, opposition to the granting of permits and popular opinion are opposed by avarice and cupidity. Ignorance and an indisposition to observe our laws made the Oriental an easy prey for the unscrupulous, and a mysterious influence developed to assist them in procuring permits; public sympathy was played upon—the persecuted under dog, the American citizen, the large family of the native son, are the species of arguments used as excuses for the granting of permits. In fact, on one occasion, at a packed meeting of an official committee, the law was openly ignored. Strange men made speeches advocating violence, and the permits were granted.

Following this deplorable condition came the aggressive co-operation of John A. O'Connell, the San Francisco Labor Council, the Central Council of Civic Clubs, and numerous independent civic organizations, and later the unqualified support of Mayor Angelo J. Rossi, and Administrator Cleary. These great central influences are emphasized by the support of hundreds of citizens, property owners, and taxpayers; and within the coming month the Board of Supervisors will be called upon to amend the "zoning ordinance" so that all future laundries shall be located in the "industrial zones."

Work for American Standards

As "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," we should attend the meetings of the Board of Supervisors and by our presence reflect the spirit of San Francisco. While the pseudo laundry has raised havoc, driving our men and women to the streets, there are other contributing causes to the disappearance of business, the chaos of industry, and the general depression. Yet we in our own land must "keep house" that our children may live at American standards, and hope is raised to a high point of expectancy by the strong character and firm determination of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, vested with the full wartime power of the United States government. In this great emergency we must be united—we are united.

Prosperity of Local Wage Earners Is Essential to Merchants

By JOHN E. MULLAN

President Cabinet Manufacturers' Association

The Cabinet Manufacturers' Association of San Francisco is enthusiastic over the concerted movement of organized labor directed toward making this community more loyal to local enterprise and in its well directed efforts to impress upon all merchants and citizens who come into the market that first consideration should be given to local sources.

Largely through the effective and educational efforts of organized labor the retail merchants of the community have come to fully recognize that their prosperity, in fact their very existence, is entirely dependent upon the prosperity of local wage earners. All now realize that continuous employment of all available labor at suitable compensation is the primary requisite to the restoration of business in any line.

The policy of calling the attention of prospective purchasers of commodities or service to this fact has been productive of much good and the Cabinet Manufacturers' Association feels deeply grateful to the forces of organized labor for having done such effective work in this field. With the combined efforts of employer and employees working in the spirit of harmony which has marked their relations it is felt that an era of prosperity is about to open which will be especially marked by the unity of efforts of employers and employees.

First Consideration to Rights of Labor

The national recognition of the necessity of giving first consideration to the rights of labor is a

justification of the basic principles contended for by organized labor since its inception. Consultation and agreement between employer and employee as to compensation, hours and working conditions as advocated by organized labor are recognized as an absolute necessity, and have been made compulsory by national legislation. Employers generally are in hearty accord with this sentiment, and energetic steps are being taken to adjust all activities to this movement.

Employers in their deliberations are requesting and receiving advice and suggestions from representatives of organized labor, and the very near future will develop a picture of employer and employee working together in a spirit of harmony and co-operation for their mutual advantage and for the general prosperity of the community.

Efficient Part Time Auditing and Bookkeeping

MAX A. MULDER
Public Accountant

Phone EXbrook 7265 318 S. F. LABOR TEMPLE

Phone HEmlock 3760

Henry's Dairy Lunch
FOOD OF QUALITY

3036 Sixteenth Street

San Francisco

HERMAN'S HATS

Union Made

2386 MISSION STREET
Near 20th Street

William W. Hansen - - - - - Manager
Dan F. McLaughlin - - - - - President
Geo. J. Asmussen - - - - - Secretary

UNITED UNDERTAKERS

Established July, 1882
1096 VAN NESS AVE. SO. at Twenty-second St.
New Funeral Home and Chapel
Telephone Mission 0276

The Rochester Clothing Co.

Established 1906

Clothing, Furnishings and Hats
CORNER MISSION AND THIRD
Specializing in
Union-made Clothing and Furnishings

NATIONAL
ADVERTISED
PRODUCTS
SOLD
HERE
FOR
LESS

ROSENTHAL'S
SALES STORE
2415 MISSION
NINETEENTH STREET

GROCERIES
TOBACCO
TOILETRIES
PROVISIONS
SHOES
DRY GOODS

WE ALWAYS UNDERSELL

LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council
Telephone Market 0056
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

CHAS. A. DERRY
Editor and Manager



SUBSCRIPTION RATES		Year
Single subscriptions.....		\$1.50
To unions, each subscription.....		1.00
(When subscribing for entire membership)		
Single copies.....		.05

Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1933

Patronize Home Industry

An industrial San Francisco, with prosperous employers and well-paid workmen striving together for the welfare of the entire city, exemplifying what harmony and co-operation can do in the relations between capital and labor for the general prosperity of all—these are the ideals sought in the campaign inaugurated by the San Francisco Labor Council for the encouragement of home industry.

That these ideals appeal also to civic organizations, local officials and manufacturers and industrial leaders of the "city that knows how" is evidenced by the expressions printed in this issue of the Labor Clarion from prominent men in the business and political life of San Francisco. These opinions will be read with especial interest at this time because of the fact that they harmonize with the efforts of the national administration to bring about a revival of industry through the national industry recovery act, the enactment of which has engaged the attention of the entire country. Under the terms of the proposed measure an attempt will be made to regulate wages and hours of labor and prices and standards of commodities. One of the requisites for the proper operation of this revolutionary legislation is the closest co-operation between employer and employee.

A striking and important feature of the bill, which has the indorsement of all those interested, as an experiment, is that the Sherman anti-trust act and its supplementary measure, the Clayton law, are to be suspended, giving a tremendous leverage to industry to rehabilitate itself through agreements in the various divisions for the stabilization of commodity prices and the elimination of unfair commercial practices.

For this important privilege the bill will impose obligations upon employers to deal with their employees in agreements guaranteeing decent wages and shorter hours of labor, without which, under present economic conditions, it is generally conceded that industrial recovery is impossible. The administration at Washington, as well as eminent men in industry and commerce, are fully aware that markets must be provided for increased production; that those markets are to be found mainly among the workers of the country, comprising the bulk of the buying; that in order to provide increased buying there must be increased purchasing power, and that higher wages and shorter hours for labor are the only means by which the increased purchasing power can be supplied.

San Francisco already has an enviable position in the industrial world as a manufacturing center. The position of the city as the chief port of the Pacific Coast, together with its central location with reference to the markets of the western slope of the continent, gives it a decided advantage over its competitors. With its equable and mild climate,

which permits outdoor work at all seasons of the year, and which inflicts none of the discomforts and distress to indoor employment which attach in Eastern and Southern manufacturing centers during the summer season, San Francisco should be the ideal manufacturing center.

With wages stabilized by co-operation between employers and the various trade unions, and commodity prices standardized by means of trade agreements, San Francisco products must recommend themselves to residents of the city in preference to those of other districts.

In the field of manufacture San Francisco has an enviable reputation for the quality of its products in various lines. For instance, printing and publishing, which is the largest single industry in the city, with many millions of dollars invested and some of the finest and most up-to-date plants in the country, has gained for San Francisco "a place in the sun" unsurpassed by any American city, and has established a name for excellence of work and the artistry of its workmen exceeded by few cities in the world.

It is therefore inexcusable that thousands of dollars are continuously being sent to Eastern cities for work that could be better done in San Francisco. The principal offenders in this regard are the great corporations and even banking institutions, buying in large quantities. These buyers of printing, receiving their revenue principally from San Francisco business life, have no other excuse than a possibly slight difference in cost, and sometimes even this incentive to patronage of outside firms is absent. Given an equal opportunity to figure on large orders, San Francisco printing establishments probably can quote prices as advantageous to the buyer as could any Eastern firm furnishing a first-class product and paying living wages and providing decent working conditions to its employees.

Several San Francisco publishers and individual printers have a world-wide reputation for the quality of their work, which is a matter of pride to all local exponents of "the art preservative of all arts."

One of the main troubles with local buyers of printing is that there seems to be a lack of knowledge of the scope of the work that can be turned out locally. The siren song of the glib Eastern salesman often tends to the impression that certain kinds of work can not be handled here. This was illustrated in the political campaign of last fall, when one of the prominent candidates was induced to place an order for hundreds of thousands of campaign buttons with an Eastern firm. He claimed to be under the impression that such work was not produced here. Inquiry in the right place would have brought the information that several San Francisco firms make a specialty of this class of work, and have much money invested in machinery handling this product exclusively.

The metal and kindred industries of San Francisco have fallen on evil days in recent years. For many years the shipbuilding industry was the pride of the whole Pacific Coast, with San Francisco yards turning out some of the finest vessels that ever carried the starry emblem.

One of these was the battleship Oregon, that famed vessel that caused a patriotic heart throb throughout the nation during the Spanish-American war when, with the Spanish fleet not yet bottled up in Santiago Harbor, she set out from the Golden Gate on her wonderful voyage around the Horn, unaccompanied. She arrived off Cuba in time to participate with honor and credit in the destruction of Cervera's fleet when it made its disastrous break for the open sea. That engagement practically brought to a close the hostilities and resulted in Spain suing for peace.

The old Union Iron Works, which built the Oregon and other war vessels, also was the scene of immense activity during the world war. And San Francisco and all California were proud of the record of local shipyards in the turning out of ships for the United States government.

With the decline in shipping local shipyards and iron and steel plants have degenerated until, in spite of every effort on the part of the San Francisco Labor Council and civic and commercial bodies of the city to have the work done here, the fabrication of the steel for the Golden Gate bridge is being done elsewhere because of the alleged lack of facilities in local plants. The general belief is that this work could and should have been done in San Francisco.

There is one industry connected with the metal trades, however, upon which San Francisco and the Bay region look with pride, and whose products have been placed in competition with those of Eastern states with advantage to local citizens and the manufacturers.

The manufacture of stoves and ranges has assumed an importance which promises to increase as the merits of the local product become generally known. There are three brands of stoves and ranges made in the Bay region, and it is pleasant to record that they are all the product of union labor. These are the Wedgewood, manufactured by the James Graham Manufacturing Company; the Spark, by the Hammer-Bray Company, and the Occidental, which is made by Steiger & Kerr. Local housewives swear by the merits of these products, which are the equal in quality of stoves and ranges made anywhere. It is the general opinion that there is no excuse for the importation of such commodities into California in view of the price and quality of the local products.

Yet in spite of this fact it has been the practice of some local merchants to import stoves and ranges which are the product of prison contract labor and place them in competition with the local union-made product at prices which local manufacturers can not meet. It is hoped that the enactment by the Legislature of the bill which makes the sale of convict-made goods a misdemeanor, except as specifically sanctioned by law, will have the effect of removing this feature of unfair competition.

One industry which has suffered more than any other in San Francisco from the unfair competition of Eastern and convict-made goods is the garment industry. To such an extent has the importation of cheap and shoddy products been encouraged that hundreds of local workers, principally women, hitherto employed at fair wages and under decent conditions, have been thrown out of employment without hope of re-employment unless something in the nature of a revolutionary movement in buying is inaugurated.

Two San Francisco firms engaged in the manufacture of men's shirts, underclothing and furnishings, as well as work clothing of various kinds, which always have employed members of the local Garment Workers' Union and paid the scale of that union, are continuing their fight against the unfair competition of local exploiters of women, Oriental factories and prison-made goods from the East. One large firm, after an existence of more than three-quarters of a century in San Francisco, recently was obliged to discontinue the fight and close its factory.

The firms of Eloesser & Heynemann and Eagle-Hawkins Company have for many years served San Francisco workers with superior brands of men's wear, all bearing the union label. Competition such as that mentioned, together with the effect of the industrial depression, has had the effect of reducing their working forces to a mere handful compared with the number formerly employed. It is to be hoped that the revival of the Home Industry Movement will have the effect of again bringing prosperity to these firms and result in the re-employment of the hundreds of skilled women workers. With the industrial recovery in sight and with promise of increased employment, the call for locally-made union-labeled garments should be such as to greatly increase the business of these loyal home firms.

There are hundreds of small local industries

which furnish products of excellent workmanship and material, and at prices comparing favorably with similar products from other states. These are mostly deserving of patronage of local buyers. But by calling for the union label wherever possible a means of knowing that living wages and decent working conditions are accorded the workers is established.

Therefore the slogan, "Patronize home industry and call for the union label, union shop card and union button," should serve as an incentive to union men and women to do their part in bringing about a return of prosperity not only to themselves, but to their union, to all other unions, and to their city.

Wages Must Keep Pace With Prices

Soaring prices are hitting the wage earner and threatening to create a widespread gulf between national buying power and national income, unless wages speedily advance, says a writer for the International Labor News Service.

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that the country is now experiencing the sharpest rise in wholesale prices since 1929. With one exception, wholesale prices have risen steadily every week since March 4, when they reached the low point of the depression.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of wholesale prices shows a 7 per cent advance since the week ended March 4. The greater part of this increase has been in connection with commodities that had declined most rapidly since 1929.

The biggest gain was in farm products, which are now 31 per cent higher than on March 4. Farm products had shown a greater decline in the last four years than any other commodity grouping of the bureau. Hides and leather products have shown the second largest increase of any of the commodity groups, increasing 18 per cent since March 4.

Foods and textile products groups have shown the next largest increases, each gaining 14 per cent. Fuel and lighting decreased 5 per cent.

Other gains were as follows: Metals and metal products group, 1 per cent; building materials, 14 per cent; chemicals and drugs, 3 per cent. Household furnishing goods and the miscellaneous groups of commodities were the only groups to show a fall, each showing a drop of 1 per cent.

Rose Pastor Stokes ("Rose of the Ghetto"), whose name a quarter of a century or more ago was familiar to the country because of her connection with radical labor activities, died in Frankfurt, Germany, on Tuesday last of cancer, apparently in reduced circumstances. She was divorced from her millionaire husband some years ago. Because of her pacifist actions during the war she was sentenced to ten years in Leavenworth, but the sentence was commuted by President Wilson.

The news that 50,000 employees of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, have been granted a 5 per cent increase in wages is more of a news item, apparently, than were the announcements of repeated reductions in wages made by that company since 1929.

General Hugh S. Johnson, head of the national industrial recovery administration, is urging industrialists to postpone raising of commodity prices until wage increases have been put into effect. The idea of raising prices without providing increased purchasing power is not sound economics.

Virtually unanimous indorsement of the proposed school bond issue, the one local proposition on the ballot, by civic clubs throughout San Francisco is reported by Francis V. Keesling, chairman of the Citizens' Committee for Safe Schools.

Repeal Eighteenth Amendment

By their votes on June 27 the people of California will determine whether or not the Golden State will be aligned with the liberal spirit which has swept the country in recent years, demanding the repeal of the eighteenth amendment. If the vote at the election last fall is a criterion, California should vote overwhelmingly for the change.

But the "dry" advocates are on the alert, and over-confidence on the part of those favoring the repeal might be disastrous. The aim of the "wet" forces is to bring out a large vote, with confidence that the people as a whole are favorable to repeal.

The argument of Governor Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts urging the citizens of that state to get out and vote on the prohibition issue at its recent election is just as applicable in California as in the Bay State. Governor Ely blamed prohibition for "the development of racketeering" and said "the first step in a return to law and order, free from the evil of an illicit business," was to repeal the eighteenth amendment. "We are not selling our souls on an economic appeal," he said, "but asking the people to take a cancerous growth from the Constitution." He continued:

"None will object to the intent of the prohibition law to cure the evils of over-indulgence and strong-arm drunkenness, but it has failed.

"Economic losses have been tremendous during the prohibition years, the expenditure for enforcement amounting to over \$200,000,000 annually for the federal government. As a contrast the returns from legalized beer have already yielded about \$2,000,000 to Massachusetts, and it was estimated it would bring \$150,000,000 to the national government.

"I would be the last to advocate to the people that they should sell their souls for revenue, but we are already heavily mortgaged to the racketeer."

Home Industry in Printing

is represented by the

Union Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council

The name of the city where the work is done always appears on the printing trades' label. Request it when placing your order—there is no extra charge whatever.



The above emblem (in various sizes) represents the product of the following organizations comprising the

San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council

MAILERS' UNION
PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' UNION
STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS
TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION
PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS
WEB PRESSMEN'S UNION
BOOKBINDERS AND BINDERY WOMEN

VACATIONING IN CHICAGO

John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, left on Monday last for Chicago, accompanied by Mrs. O'Connell. They will spend the three weeks of Mr. O'Connell's vacation in visiting the "Century of Progress" exposition.

MATHEWSON TO BE MARRIED

A report from Los Angeles is to the effect that Walter G. Mathewson and Mrs. Pearl I. Buck had filed notice of intention to wed. Colonel Mathewson, former state labor commissioner and later chief of the federal employment bureau for California, has hosts of friends in labor circles. The bride to be is an Oakland widow.

The union workman who goes on the job in clothing made by non-unionists or convicts is forgetful of his obligation.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

Keep 10,630 Fellow
Workers on
the Job!
Keep the Gas Tax
For Our Highways!



VOTE
"NO"
Nos. 9 and 10
(Gasoline Tax Diversion)



Urges the California State Federation of Labor, the San Francisco Labor Council, Board of Supervisors, State Legislative Representatives, Chamber of Commerce, Down Town Association, all San Francisco newspapers and scores of other organizations.

THE MACARONI INDUSTRY

A Home Product Employing Union Labor

By JOHN F. BERTUCCI

Pompeii Macaroni Factory, Inc.

Macaroni, although always considered of Italian origin, was probably invented by the Chinese and introduced into Europe by returning travelers. The Japanese, too, claim priority in its use. However, the Oriental product is made of rice instead of wheat, as ours is.

But, aside from the international claims regarding the history of macaroni products in their differing shapes and sizes, the Italians are entitled to the credit for their early appreciation of its virtues and for its development. Furthermore, macaroni products' value as a food has been recognized since the Renaissance era and has become more important in our present-day life, since today the American public knows that this food product contains various proteins and a great deal of heat energy.

The macaroni industry has won for itself a large place in America and in San Francisco, but not nearly so dear a place to the American public as it has to its native Italians, and it is their skill in preparing various appetizing macaroni dishes that is making macaroni products so popular in San Francisco.

Aside from the variety offered the housewife by the use of various shapes and sizes of macaroni as a substitute for meat or potatoes, there are numerous health-giving reasons why it should be included in the diet. Advertising campaigns of an educational nature, together with the good work being done by home economists and the radio, bring these facts forcefully before the San Francisco housewife constantly. Consequently, macaroni products are fast becoming popular dishes on the American dinner table.

Macaroni dishes are holding their own in the realm of San Francisco cookery now that the housewife has discovered how popular they are with her family and guests. Lately food experts have given much thought to the food values and economic values of these concentrated and nutritious grain foods and have whole-heartedly approved their use for young and adult alike.

Any one of the different shapes and sizes of macaroni products, as a main dish, combined with cheese or a variety of sauces, or with meats served Spanish or Italian style, is most appetizing to the hungry person.

Besides being an economical food, macaroni products are easy to prepare and combine temptingly with left-over bits of meats, vegetables, fish and cheese. This proves a great attraction to all of us who are glad to know some way of saving on the family food bill these days.

Another important fact for the San Francisco housewife to know is that the macaroni industry in this city is under the strictest supervision of the State Department of Public Health, both for sanitation and for purity of raw material used in the manufacturing processes, thus insuring first class quality in the finished product.

Still another important fact to San Francisco is that "starvation wages" have been condemned for many years by the macaroni factories in San Francisco. The employers, in the belief that every employee in the industry is entitled to and should have a fair living wage, and in the expectation that uniform wages in macaroni factories would help to eliminate some of the destructive competitive practices prevalent in American industry for some years past, have been unanimously on record

in condemning extremely low wages as injurious to the individual and community as well as to the industry in San Francisco, and have employed union labor for many years.

The factories employing union labor in San Francisco are the following:

Pompeii Macaroni Factory, Inc.
Roma Macaroni Company.
Italian-American Macaroni Company.
Genoa Macaroni Company.
G. B. Celle Company.
Cosmopolitan Macaroni Company.
Vulcan-California Macaroni Company.

The macaroni industry of San Francisco wishes to say to the people of San Francisco that it is in perfect accord with the federal industrial recovery bill and has already organized into an association group along with other macaroni fac-

tories in northern California for the purpose of stabilizing American industry, for the purpose of paying union wages to its employees and for the purpose of giving the San Francisco public a square deal and the best of quality in its macaroni products.

Phone MArket 0170

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

3089 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

UNITED STATES LAUNDRY

Telephone MArket 6000

1148 HARRISON STREET

VISITORS WELCOME

We Wash Everything With Ivory Soap

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

Statement by Assessor Russell L. Wolden on Constitutional Amendment Number 4

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE

June 21, 1933

Private Non-Profit School Association,
302 Hobart Building.
San Francisco, California.

Dear Sirs:

In reply to your inquiry of June 19th:

The private non-profit schools of San Francisco are now paying approximately \$32,000.00 per year in taxes. If they were relieved of these taxes, the amount thereof would have to be spread upon the other taxable property of San Francisco. The effect would be an increase of approximately \$.0048 (or less than one-half cent) upon each \$100 of the remaining taxable property. This would mean that a property owner assessed for \$1000.00 would have his total annual tax bill increased 5c; a taxpayer assessed for \$2000.00 would have his annual tax bill increased 10c, and so on.

I trust that this sufficiently answers your inquiry.

Yours very truly,

RUSSELL L. WOLDEN,

Assessor of San Francisco

(Signed) By H. J. BOYD,

Chief Assistant Assessor

**Amendment No. 4 has been indorsed
by the San Francisco Labor Council and
should receive every union labor vote
June 27.**

Pompeii Macaroni Factory, Inc.

Manufacturers of

HIGH-GRADE GOODS

Oakland Branch: 501 FRANKLIN ST. Phone LAkeside 1246
Los Angeles Branch: 105 COURT ST.
2987 FOLSOM ST., Near 28th, SAN FRANCISCO
Phone MIssion 5744

Lundstrom Hat Co. Pioneer Union Firm

Forty-nine years ago next month an immigrant sailor boy stepped from a four-master down on the water front. An arduous voyage with its hardships left a mark on that young man's life.

During the late eighties and early nineties—the Victorian period—labor, and particularly seafaring labor, didn't have the comparatively easy times known to the crafts of this generation. Labor in those days knew the meaning of fourteen to eighteen hours' continuous service—and hard service—without extra recompense. It was just such hard services that the late K. A. Lundstrom knew and appreciated; it was just such service rendered by himself that made him feel if he were ever fortunate enough to be able to employ labor he would strive to give it a fairer deal than he had during his young manhood days.

A comparatively few years after this boy landed in San Francisco he had his shingle hung above the door of a business establishment on Kearny street. The passing of the years brought the necessity of "extra help," and K. A., as he was fondly called, always saw that that help carried "the card."

During the next forty years labor always found a contented home under his banner. K. A. always had a listening ear for any grievances properly presented, and would always be more than ready to go half way to see that proper adjustments were made.

On the payroll of the Lundstrom factory appear names that have been there for many, many years—names that can show "clearances" for periods of from ten to twenty years. Workers seldom "stick" that long if conditions in a plant are unfavorable even if the shop is unionized.

The Lundstrom business now consists of the factory where hats are made, and six stores. Peculiar weather conditions in the Bay district demand hats that are made to meet those conditions. Forty years of experience making hats under union conditions enables Lundstrom's to say without fear of contradiction—that no Eastern-made hat will give you better service than what your fellow workers offer from your home city. Lundstrom stores are located in the Mission and in the Fillmore district, while three are on Market street and one in Oakland. There is also a store on Hill street in Los Angeles.

"Keep your dollars here in California, patronize your neighbor and friend, buy Lundstrom hats, and the folks employed by Lundstrom will in a measure help your industry prosper by purchasing what you have to offer through the retail stores that have your handiwork for sale to the general public," is the message of the Lundstrom Company.

Musicians' Union Charges Delay In Considering Dance Licenses

The question of granting licenses for dance halls, which would furnish employment for musicians and others, is causing concern to the Musicians' Union, who charge delays in the consideration of applications by the Police Commission.

The commission seems to be in a dilemma caused by the many applications, some of which are from legitimate cafe men anxious to operate high-grade places of recreation, and others which, according to the police, represent a type believed to be inimical to the city.

The Musicians' Union is pressing for action, as there are hundreds of unemployed musicians waiting to go to work as soon as the applications are granted.

MUST AGITATE CONTINUALLY

Buy union-labeled merchandise as much as you possibly can. When you employ any mechanic to do work for you, request to see his union working card. This consistency will keep union members at work.

The urgent need for a demand for the union label is illustrated in the campaign that the Labor Council is carrying on through its Committee on Home Industry and the Union Label and the continuous agitation carried on by the Trades Union Promotional League, and if members of organized labor will only heed these educational campaigns much benefit to themselves will be brought about.

Union Asks Support For Fair Employers

The Bay District Auxiliary of Locals 125, 119 and 24, Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, which has a membership of 300 girls, all enthusiastic in the cause of union labor, believes in advertising friendly employers as well as making known to the public those who resort to unfair methods.

Bertha Del Carlo, president, and Mabel Sutton, secretary of the Auxiliary, under seal of that organization, submit herewith a list of the fair employers of their members, and also a list of those manufacturers whose products are brought into unfair competition with the employers of their members. The lists are as follows:

EMPLOYERS FAIR TO LABOR

The products of the following firms are fair to organized labor and are entitled to the patronage and support of union people, their families and friends:

National Biscuit Company.
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company.
Andrews-Wilmans Biscuit Company.
DeMartini Biscuit Company.
McMarr's Bakery.
Langendorf's Bakeries.
Hostess Cake Kitchen.
Mother's Cookies.
Grandma Cookies.
Homestead Bakery.
Golden Bear Cookie Company.
Mission Biscuit Company.
People's Baking Company.

UNFAIR TO LABOR

The following firms are on the unfair list of the union:

San Francisco Biscuit Company.
Sunny View, Los Angeles.
Betty Lou Biscuit Company, Los Angeles.
Golden Poppy Biscuit Company, Los Angeles.
North American Biscuit Company.
Golden Poppy.

Finest Stoves, Ranges Made in Bay District

Prospective buyers of stoves would do well to consider the merits of union-made stoves, ranges and heaters. The manufacturers of union-made stoves employ only the highest type of skilled mechanics, and only the finest quality of material is used. As a result of employing the best workmen and using the best of material a beautiful stove results, which will not only be a joy to the eye but will give years upon years of satisfaction, according to Frank Brown, business agent of the Molders' Union.

Non-union stove manufacturers in most instances, he says, pay niggardly wages and as a result secure only incompetent mechanics. It follows that a firm employing cheap labor and using inferior material will make a poor product. Unscrupulous manufacturers realize that their stoves must have a good appearance, so they put most of their efforts into the looks of their stoves; but the unwary buyer will find that, as in any case of shoddy material, the appearance will not last, and the housewife will experience continuous trouble during the short life of the stove. Therefore it will be her best policy to demand a union-made stove if she desires a satisfactory bargain.

The purchaser indirectly employs labor. It should be unnecessary to point out that the purchaser of a union-made stove is employing mechanics and laborers who enjoy fair wages and working conditions. The purchasers of non-union made stoves make it possible for unfair manufacturers to employ not only non-union men at low wages, but even convicts, and to impose sweatshop and other degrading working conditions on their unfortunate employees.

In San Francisco and vicinity there are three union stove manufacturing concerns. They are the Steiger-Kerr Stove and Foundry Company, whose trade name is "Occidental"; the James Graham Manufacturing Company, whose trade name is "Wedgewood"; and the Hammer-Bray Company, trade name "Spark." Anyone buying a stove, range or heater made by one of the above concerns is sure of getting a first-class product. Further, it will be made by local union mechanics.

The Molders' Union, Underhill 3055, will be glad to furnish information at any time regarding stoves.

BREWERIES ON UNFAIR LIST

The Federated Trades and Labor Council of San Diego has put on its unfair list both the Aztec and Ritz brewing companies, the first a branch of a Tijuana brewery and the other a small plant being moved from Nogales, Mexico.

CHEAP CLEANING IS EXPENSIVE

Be not deceived by cheap cleaning. Protect the health of your family by patronizing a plant where all your clothes and household goods, including rugs, are handled under the most sanitary conditions, where your clothing stays clean and pressed longer and save them from wear.
Cleaning with us is an art.

High Quality Cleaning and Finishing at
Moderate Prices—You Will Be Surprised!

J. ALLEC
DYEING AND CLEANING WORKS

Main Office and Works
2140 FOLSOM STREET
PHONE HEMLOCK 3131

Congress Adjourns After Disposing of President's Program

The first session of the Seventy-third Congress adjourned early in the morning of Friday, June 16, after approving in the main the entire legislative program of President Roosevelt and conferring upon the federal government powers which, directly or indirectly, affect every person in the United States.

Commencing with the initial measure, President Roosevelt was authorized to reopen the nation's banks practically on his own terms. This measure, which opened the way to definite departure from the gold standard, the abrogation of the gold payment clause in contracts and the inflation measure itself, suspended gold payments and continued the embargo on gold shipments abroad.

Here are the measures adopted during the session, many of which apparently were in the mind of the President prior to the election, but some of which evidently were the result of unexpected developments after he entered the White House:

What Was Accomplished

The economy act, reducing veterans' compensation more than \$300,000,000 and the pay of government workers by \$125,000,000.

The beer bill.

The gigantic three-in-one measure authorizing inflation, giving the secretary of agriculture unprecedented power to raise farm prices, and providing \$2,000,000,000 to refinance farm mortgages.

The Tennessee valley authority, ending the twelve-year-old row over Muscle Shoals.

The civilian conservation corps bill to put 275,000 unemployed to work in the national forests.

The industrial control bill, to allow industry, through government suasion, if necessary, to enter agreements limiting production, raising wages and reducing working hours.



One of America's Largest Home Furnishers

**9 x 12
AXMINSTER RUGS**
A SPECIAL FEATURE
OFFERING AT **\$19.75**

Sight Imperfections, Scarcely Noticeable and
in No Way Impairing the Wearing Quality.
Excellent Designs!
A Selection as Worthy as the Value—Both Most
Desirable

Liberal Thrift Terms

**DOG
RACING**
EVERY NIGHT
EXCEPT SUNDAY. Program of
eight or more races

So. San Francisco

18 minutes from San Francisco

Baden Kennel Club

Admission 40c. No Minors Allowed

The Glass-Steagall banking reform measure, looking toward a unified, national banking system. The Wagner-Peyser bill, setting up a federal-state employment system.

A railroad measure, to enable the carriers to remedy their troubles through a federal co-ordinator.

The home mortgage bill, providing \$2,000,000,000 for refinancing mortgages on small homes.

A resolution abrogating the gold payment clauses in existing and future contracts.

The securities act.

The measure putting federal agriculture credit institutions under the farm credit administration.

The \$3,300,000,000 public works program, passed as a part of the industrial control bill.

The measure voting \$500,000,000 for direct relief grants to states.

The \$3,500,000,000 deficiency bill, which provided the funds for many of the ventures previously decided on.

Powers Conferred on President

Among this mass of what may be correctly termed revolutionary legislation tremendous powers are conferred upon the chief executive. Inflation sentiment was responsible for giving him authority to issue three billion dollars in greenbacks or to reduce the gold content of the dollar. The President made it plain that the country was thus definitely off the gold standard and that the dollar would be left to find its own level in foreign markets.

The farm price-raising program, which is frankly described as an experiment, is intended to increase the farmer's income by raising the prices of nine basic commodities, and the secretary of agriculture is given wide authority which may result in including many more products.

Industrial Recovery Act

The failure of the Black bill resulted in the proposal known as the national industrial recovery act. For the purpose of control of industry with a view to raising commodity prices and wages, the anti-trust laws are set aside to permit manufacturers to join in voluntary trade agreements. Besides boosting prices and wages this measure is designed to spread employment. The government is empowered to enforce trade agreements by means of a system of licenses. These licenses will be issued only on promise of manufacturers to comply with wage and production agreements which the federal authorities approve.

Farmers and home owners were taken care of in legislation which provides for refinancing mortgages on long-term renewals of existing notes at a low rate of interest.

One of the first disbursements under the industrial recovery act will be \$400,000,000 to the states for highway construction, by which it is expected to put one million men to work by fall. Supplementing the recovery act is the Wagner-Peyser measure, which provides for federal and state co-operation in employment offices.

Supervision for Railroads

A federal co-ordinator with power to force railroad economies was one of the features of the railroad measure adopted with comparatively little notice in the last days of the session. It repealed the law providing for collection of excess profits by the government and placed railroad holding companies under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is understood that Joseph Eastman of the commission will be the co-ordinator, and he will have authority to eliminate unnecessary passenger and freight service. Railroad brotherhoods originally opposed the measure, but were somewhat appeased when their fears of wholesale dismissals were removed by protective amendments.

President Roosevelt's task of reorganizing the government departments was inaugurated when he laid his first orders bearing on the subject be-

HOME BAKED BREAD

A Lost Art
By W. M. FOLEY

"Bread like mother used to make" is an expression that one hears no more, for mother has willingly surrendered to the modern bakery. This was brought about mainly by the invitation of the modern bakery plant to mother to visit their plant and see for herself just how the baker performed his task.

For years she made her own bread because she feared that the bakeshop was not as clean as her kitchen and cleanliness with her was next to Godliness. When she visited the modern bakeshop she found a cleanliness that she had never dreamed of. Having been built for the special purpose of bread making it contained many conveniences that she could not afford in her kitchen.

She was most interested in the laboratory where ingredients were analyzed so that there will be no failures in the batch, which happens to her despite all care. She wondered at the dough room where dough could be raised without cloth covers because the air therein had been washed, heated and humidified. Each operation of the dough as it traveled from machine to machine in the journey to the ovens made her think of her many hours of hard work doing that same thing.

The huge traveling ovens, the slicing and wrapping machines, all interested her; but the thing that struck her most forcefully was the cleanliness of it all. There before her eyes she has seen the fulfillment of the baker's promise—not touched by human hands.

"Seeing is believing." Mother saw that only the choicest ingredients were used, she saw that these ingredients were handled scientifically, and above all she saw that cleanliness was a commercial bakery's first rule.

Mother was converted. No longer would she spend long hours preparing her dough, baking her bread, when for practically the cost of the ingredients she could buy the baked loaf as she needed it, fresh each day instead of but once a week when she made her own. Not only was she converted, but she felt that teaching her daughter her art of bread making was wasted energy.

Thousands of mothers have made such visits to the modern bakery, and each one has been converted to the superiority of commercially baked products.

Those few who are still "doubting Thomases" are invited to visit the bakeshop where their bread is made and we have no doubt that they too will be converted.

fore Congress in the closing days. They met with strong protest, but no action was taken. The orders become effective within sixty days. Under their terms the Shipping Board is abolished and the prohibition bureau virtually disappears. The President estimated that the realignments would save about \$25,000,000.

National Editorial Association

Studies Industrial Recovery Act

Resolutions recommending that the National Editorial Association participate in discussions at New York, where newspaper co-operation with the proposed industrial recovery act will be outlined, were adopted by the association in convention at Indianapolis, Ind.

The resolutions set out, in brief, that inasmuch as the recovery act will require that every industry co-operate to set up a code under which its members shall co-operate, the N. E. A. should at once prepare to meet the requirements.

Walter D. Allen, president of the association, was authorized to fly to New York and meet with representatives of other publishing associations in respect to the setting up of a code.

Industrial Recovery Is Being Studied by Labor and Business

A meeting of business agents and other officials of trade unions of the city was held last Tuesday in the Labor Temple to discuss plans for participation in the preliminaries connected with the putting into effect of the newly enacted national industrial recovery act. It is likely that more meetings will be held when the details of the legislation are definitely learned.

"The San Francisco Industrial Recovery Board" has been organized under the chairmanship of Atholl McBean, which, according to William Crawford of the Chamber of Commerce, will take concerted action to avert "cutthroat competition." It is stated that it will commence a drive to "improve conditions in industry here."

Relief of unemployment, principally by the adoption of a thirty-hour week and increased pay, will be the principal objectives of the campaign, it is said.

Attempts will be made to have labor unions agree on wages and working conditions, and to have employers form and adhere to standard codes of competition.

Under the national recovery act, failure to cooperate will be followed by forceful application of the approved standards, and in penalties of fine or imprisonment.

LABOR REPRESENTATIVE ELECTED

Orville Rigby, president of the Miami, Fla., Central Labor Union and business agent of the Bricklayers' Union, has been elected city commissioner.

JURISDICTIONAL DISPUTE

The Seattle Central Labor Council at a recent meeting adopted the report of a special committee appointed to consider the jurisdictional dispute between the Teamsters' and Brewery Workers' unions. The committee recommended that the Brewery Workers be unseated until such time as that organization agrees to abide by a decision of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor which awarded the Teamsters' union jurisdiction over all drivers employed by the breweries.

CONSERVATION CORPS CAMPS

Conforming to orders from President Roosevelt to have all Emergency Conservation Corps at work in the forests by June 30, there are now fifty-three conservation camps completely manned in the national forests of California, according to a report by S. B. Show, chief of the forest service and regional co-ordinator of conservation activities in California. Twenty-one of the camps are in the fourteen national forests in the northern part of the state and thirty-two in the four national forests south of the Tehachapi.

VACATIONS IN SAN FRANCISCO

Realizing that a very small proportion of the boys and girls who live in San Francisco will be able to go to camp or to have an out-of-town vacation this summer, twenty-one agencies affiliated with the Recreation Council of the Community Chest will provide varied activities for children and young people. "Make the most of San Francisco" is good advice for the young person, who can spend a happy and profitable vacation visiting historic spots in the city, attending tours of museums and industrial plants, and enjoying the parks, playgrounds and beaches which are so easily accessible.

WAGES OF NAVAL EMPLOYEES CUT

Navy yard employees have been handed a wage reduction. By ordering the five-day week into effect, the Navy Department has lopped four hours' pay per week from the envelopes of employees of all navy land stations, which means navy yards mostly. The order, issued by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, also affects the Marine Corps civilian field service. Labor opposed the move to no avail.

LABOR MEASURE KILLED

A reactionary majority of the lower house of the Florida Legislature practically killed the workmen's compensation bill by preventing it from reaching a third reading.

SPLIT ON FORTY-HOUR WEEK

Reports from Geneva are that the International Labor Conference is divided on practicability of the forty-hour week. The governments of France, Italy, Belgium, Spain, Sweden and Portugal favored its adoption, but postponement of the question was advocated by Great Britain, Japan, Germany and Norway. All workers' delegates were for the proposal.

Summer School for Workers Opens At Occidental College in August

J. L. Kerchen, director of workers' education of the California State Federation of Labor, announces that the summer school for industrial workers will be held this year at Occidental College, Los Angeles, thus providing recreation and education with college and campus facilities. The sessions begin Monday, August 7, and close Friday, September 1.

"The Summer School for Industrial Workers at Occidental College has been established to provide opportunity for workers in industry to study the social and economic problems of the present-day industrial society, to train themselves in clear thinking, and to develop a desire for study as a means of understanding and enjoyment of life," says a leaflet issued by Professor Kirchen under the direction of the State Federation of Labor and the extension division of the University of California.

The summer school is not committed to any dogma or theory, but will conduct its teaching in the spirit of impartial inquiry, with freedom of discussion and instruction. The instructors are men and women with an understanding of the students' experience in labor and of the labor movement.

Occidental College is located in a northern residential district of Los Angeles. It is only twenty minutes from the center of the city, and lies within easy reach of libraries, museums and the centers of music and art.

A registration fee of \$1 for all students is required, and campus residence and board costs \$25. For further information and for admission blanks letters should be addressed to the office of the Summer School, 308 California State building, Los Angeles, or to John L. Kerchen, 301 California Hall, University of California, Berkeley.

THE RECOGNIZED LABEL



IN RECOGNIZED CLOTHES
HERMAN, Your Union Tailor
1104 MARKET STREET

City Will Not Permit One-Man Street Cars

San Francisco, through the action of its Board of Supervisors at last Monday's meeting, put a decided quietus on the proposal of the Market Street Railway Company to be allowed to operate one-man street cars.

By the decisive vote of ten to four the board defeated a favorable recommendation of the public utilities committee, despite the earnest pleas of Samuel Kahn, president, and Burt Hamerstrom, vice-president of the railway company.

The proposal of the company had aroused intense opposition of those who looked upon the plan to curtail employment and service as altogether out of line with public policy. The mayor and members of the Board of Supervisors had been appealed to by many civic and labor organizations to defeat the company's plan.

Supervisor Havenner, himself a member of the public utilities committee, made a telling fight against repeal of the ordinance which would allow one-man operation of street cars, and he was followed by Edward Vandeleur, president of the San Francisco Labor Council; George Kidwell, delegate to the Labor Council; Frank C. MacDonald, president of the State Building Trades Council, and others.

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT

The California Labor Market "Bulletin," issued June 15 by Frank C. MacDonald, state labor commissioner, shows a decrease of four-tenths of 1 per cent in employment and a decrease of 10 per cent in payrolls in California manufacturing establishments in May, 1933, as compared with May, 1932. Although the statistics for all manufacturing industries combined show a decrease the situation is considered most encouraging, because this decrease is very small as compared with the corresponding decreases recorded during the three preceding years.

W.L. DOUGLAS
Shoes

UNION STORE

UNION SHOES

R. A. French
2623 MISSION STREET, at 22nd

EVERYTHING
FOR THE
HOME
EASY TERMS

Sterling
FURNITURE COMPANY
BUNSTER & SAXE
1049 MARKET STREET

RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

Death visited the homes of two veterans of the union last week. On June 15 Freida Shanly, beloved wife of James M. Shanly, of the linotype company in San Francisco bearing his name, responded to the final summons, in Alameda. Surviving the deceased, besides Mr. Shanly, are a sister, Mrs. William E. Shwerin, and a brother, Alfred Kaehler. Funeral services for Mrs. Shanly were held last Saturday in Alameda.

The death of the beloved wife of James M. Parker, of the Parker Printing Company on Sansome street, occurred in Berkeley, June 17. Her funeral services were held June 19 in San Francisco. Mrs. Parker was the mother of a daughter and four sons. The sympathy of members of the Typographical Union and a vast circle of friends is extended to Mr. Parker and Mr. Shanly.

S. C. Longwell, a former member of No. 21, who has been operating a printing plant in Fresno for the last several years, and whose business card carries the line, "I Print Everything," paid headquarters a fraternal visit when he passed through San Francisco recently en route to the East coast via the Canal. After playing around New York, Longwell will visit Canadian cities. Before leaving Fresno, Longwell posted this notice on his office door: "Gone fishing!"

According to report Machinist George Hirst of the "Racing Form" chapel, who suffered severe injuries in an automobile accident last week, is improving as rapidly as might be expected.

After nearly two months as a tabloid weekly the Hackensack (N. J.) "Times" appeared June 8 as an afternoon daily. The paper was started by the striking union men formerly employed on the "Record" in that city, and they are majority stockholders in the new venture.

Eddie Reyburn flew down to San Francisco from Calistoga last Tuesday, dropped into headquarters and remained long enough to say "hello" and "goodbye" to the members of the secretary's chapel, then hit the trail for Santa Cruz, with the assurance he would return in time to exercise his right of franchise at the election next Tuesday.

John Dow, for many years a member of No. 80, who left this city about thirteen years ago for San Francisco, where he has since resided, was a visitor here the past week, renewing acquaintances and indulging in pleasant recollections with many friends.—Kansas City "Labor Herald."

Information is to the effect that Leon Rouse defeated Austin Hewson for president of "Big Six" in the run-off election last week by a majority approximating 1000.

The "Pacific Daily Racing Form" is occupying a new home, especially constructed, across the street from its former location in Harrison street. A new 20-page press has been installed, adding to the attractiveness as well as the production capacity of the plant, and this column extends hearty congratulations to the management.

The new industrial recovery act is a subject of wide comment and interest. The officers of No. 21 were in attendance this week at a meeting of representatives from various unions in the city, at which time preliminary moves were made for study of its various phases, and a second meeting is to be held next week to further active work under the provisions of the act as affecting labor's interests. Individual members are urged to careful

study of the new situation which may present itself at this time, and pending further developments and understanding, not to be hasty in either commending or condemning the new legislation. A special dispatch to "Editor & Publisher" from Washington, under date of June 15 says:

"Doubt that newspapers will come under the provisions of the industrial recovery act or that any attempt will be made by the Roosevelt administration to compel them to take out licenses under the act was expressed in newspaper circles here this week. It seems pretty well assured that newspapers will not voluntarily form trade associations to operate under the new bill. Those who have studied the measure as it passed believe that it contains nothing by which the administration can 'club' newspapers into forming trade associations or accepting a code of ethics or operation prescribed by the administration. This belief is bolstered by the fact that courts have held that advertising does not constitute interstate commerce, and it is doubtful if circulation does. It also is believed that any attempt to compel newspapers to adopt a code of practices formulated by a government bureau will contravene the freedom of the press provisions of the constitution. From the practical viewpoint, it does not seem likely that the administration will want to do battle with all the newspapers of the country, for that is what would occur were any attempt made to organize the press or place them under an operating code."

Last week the following appeared in the Pacific Coast edition of the "Wall Street Journal," under a Washington date line: "An official of the industry control organization said newspapers will be required to present a code covering wages and labor hours similar to those industry is preparing. General Johnson has stated that he feels newspapers, like all phases of business activity, will ultimately come under the industry control plan."

In "Editor & Publisher" also appears a lengthy article by John W. Perry on the industrial recovery act as applying to newspapers, with brief comments by the author on various phases thereof. As indicative of the varying viewpoints on the new regulatory measure the article is interesting. As informative to the membership, and without expressing opinion thereon at this time, it is briefly summarized for this column, full credit for the information being given to the above-named publication: The American Newspaper Publishers' Association has an all-inclusive committee to represent the industry in possible contingencies from the bill, headed by E. H. Baker of the Cleveland "Plaindealer," with Charles Taylor of the Boston "Globe" representing on the committee the newspapers employing union labor, and Charles Webb of the Asheville (N. C.) "Citizen and Times" representing the so-called "open shop" publications. If the newspapers are found to come under the provisions of the measure a revolutionary shake-up in practices seems to be in the offing. Many believe that the manufacturing side of newspapers is only a small part of its operations. It is expected that it will be some time before the newspaper angle is considered, as larger industries, such as steel and textiles, will require extended study. Provisions of the measure "are considered a threat to the 'open shop' principle which many newspapers have adopted during the years of the depression." The licensing feature of the measure is interpreted by some as a possible breach in the freedom-of-the-press principle, in the contingency that any newspapers prove unamenable to regulation within the industry group. The effect of the act on the price of newsprint was also a problem discussed by the publishers. Another matter is the possible effect on advertising, some of the publishers being doubtful as to provisions of the bill itself respecting this feature, and others feeling that after possible first effects of the application of the provisions the newspapers will benefit from the general upswing.

Mr. Perry includes in the above-noted article an analysis of sections of the recovery act of interest to newspapers, as sent out by the A. N. P. A. in a special bulletin. He makes observations with reference to various sections as follows: As to the code of fair competition providing for making reports and keeping of accounts, "attention is drawn to the fact that it has been a consistent policy of the newspapers in arbitration proceedings with labor unions to refuse to produce such information on the basis that it was not germane to the discussion." "Domestic newsprint manufacturers, faced with increased costs, may increase prices to a point where foreign manufacturers will be able to undersell them materially," when either embargoes or heavy duties will have to be sought. While it may be argued that the licensing feature of the bill is primarily for the purpose of controlling industry, it is conceivable such licensing might be extended to a point which would interfere with the editorial and news features of the paper. Referring to the section of the act affecting hours and wages it is stated the section presumably tends toward destruction of the principles of the open shop, as evidenced by the activities of the A. F. of L.; that various industries have recognized this danger and protested to the Senate committee, the American Iron and Steel Institute stating that while industry was willing to bargain with employees, it was opposed to conducting negotiations with those outside its organization.

As to the possibility of the Supreme Court deciding that the act in its entirety is constitutional, the A. N. P. A. bulletin says "the thought has been expressed that one result of the bill may be the unionization of the editorial and news staffs of the newspapers, in which case newspapers would have as good a case as could be found" for testing its constitutionality.

Advertising men in general were still in doubt as to how far their work would come under control of the act, and stated they would have to receive more information from Washington.

"Call-Bulletins" by "Hoot"

Once again the "Call-Bulletin" chapel has the honor of having one of its members, George S. Hollis, as president of No. 21. This is President Hollis' second term as presiding officer. The former occasion was from June, 1920, to June, 1923.

As a token of its regard and appreciation of Brother Hollis the chapel at its regular meeting last Friday presented him with a beautiful desk set of a fountain pen and pencil. George Mitchell made the speech and the recipient responded with much feeling. Here's hoping that the pen may be used in signing a new agreement calling for more money, less hours and all that the union has fought for.

For years it has been the custom of the apprentices to look up to the printers, but they have been getting nearer to the level all the time. Now, at least in the "Call-Bulletin" chapel, we have to look up to "the devil." A young lad has started in who is six feet four inches.

The chapel thought the Nazis had finally made their entry into the composing room when one of the force showed up with a black shirt and cords. However he soon hid them away when he was hailed as a boy scout.

Charles Marshall, the genial operator, is having a tussle with "Old Man Appendicitis."

We have often wondered what George Hollis and Bill MacMillan had so much to talk about. Now we know. They came from Iowa.

One of the boys who has several youngsters in the family was much surprised Fathers' Day when he was told he would not have to clean and grease the family car on that occasion. However it was just a new idea. "We had it done at the garage and had it put on the bill," said one of the kids.

JAS. H. REILLY & CO.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Phone Mission 0141 29th and Dolores Streets

MEMBER OF

and

Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union 21

MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

The June meeting of the union was largely attended and also interesting. It is only through a get-together policy and intelligent discussion of the problems confronting us that a successful policy can be outlined. The delegates to the Allied Printing Trades Council made very favorable reports. The executive committee's report was concurred in. Eugene A. Pritchard, apprentice, having served his full time, was elected to membership.

At their June meeting, Ernest Langton was elected chairman of "Examiner" chapel.

Word received from Louis Kaplan, "Call-Bulletin" chapel, who is leading the outdoor life in Arizona, states the climate of the desert agrees with him splendidly.

Edward P. Garrigan is acting foreman and Bert Reid is holding down a "tf" while Foreman Raubinger of the "Call-Bulletin" is vacationing at a popular summer resort, where it is said he is acquiring a coat of tan, and also avoidupois.

Visions of sudden wealth in a "mining boom" in the vicinity of Oroville, and lots of "big doings" there soon, are reported by Harvey Anson. There's no telling what the outcome may be, so all are expecting some sensational news of a "rich strike" ere long.

George Murray, "Chronicle" apprentice, has invested in a new eight-cylinder car, a Ford.

Emil ("Bill") Williams, formerly of this local, but now a member of Los Angeles Mailers' Union, was a recent visitor while en route to Portland on a vacation.

Recently another member of No. 18 has embarked upon the sometimes tempestuous sea of

matrimony. The event took place in Boise, Idaho—Harold ("Harry") J. Suhlsen to Miss Inez Faucett of that city.

Otto G. Lepp, secretary Milwaukee Mailers' Union, was tendered a position as inspector for the treasury department of the State of Wisconsin, which he has accepted. Though the job requires him to travel some two hundred miles every month, Mr. Lepp states he likes the work immensely. He also states he will remain active in I. T. U. affairs, particularly those pertaining to mailers, and soon expects to be given a district inspector's position at or near Milwaukee.

Reports received from the mailer battle fronts are to the effect that the M. T. D. U. officers have not yet recovered from the setback they received in the dismissal of their ancillary bill by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Just how it's going to be possible to rehabilitate a voluntary association of workers like the M. T. D. U. by resort to the courts is an important question that should be given careful consideration by the working members of that organization. Better the working members call for its dissolution than waste more money on appeals to the courts, with the almost certainty of another defeat.

Death of Veteran City Employee Recalls Work in Labor Council

Funeral services for Joseph K. Jones, aged 83, one of the oldest of San Francisco's employees, and for forty years associated with the county clerk's office, were held Monday last. Interment was at Cypress Lawn Cemetery.

Thirty or more years ago Mr. Jones was a delegate from the Clerks' Union to the San Francisco Labor Council, and served on the Law and Legislative Committee of that body. Among those who attended the funeral were Will J. French, Walter MacArthur and T. R. Angove, who served with Mr. Jones in the Labor Council.

NEW SAFETY DEVICES

In a speech before the All-California Accident Prevention Conference at the St. Francis Hotel on Wednesday, May 24, Will J. French, member of the California Industrial Commission, said in part:

"There is a touch of romance in some of our latest safety plans. The new Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Scotland has its funnels, which rise 128 feet above the water line, brilliantly floodlighted, and they can be seen thirty miles away half an hour before the ship herself comes into view. The Lurline, on our own coast, has sixteen watertight compartments, any two of which can be flooded without endangering the ship's floatability, each with an automatic fire-alarm system, and a carbon dioxide fire-extinguishing device, controlled from the pilot house, protects each cargo space and storage room. A fathometer has been invented to show how much water is under the keel of the vessel, based on the knowledge that sound travels through water at about 4800 feet a second.

"The new Wawona tunnel, five miles from Yosemite Valley, is an example of up-to-date life-saving construction. Cut through solid granite for 4230 feet, the tunnel is twenty-eight feet wide and twenty feet high. It is electrically lighted throughout by overhead lamps set in deep bowl reflectors, designed so that no direct rays strike the eyes of motorists. The completely automatic ventilating installation consists of three nine-foot aeroplane type reversible fans placed in the central adit, driven by three 25-horsepower electric motors. The fans synchronize with two carbon monoxide analyzers to determine the presence of the dangerous gas in the tunnel."

San Francisco's Greatest Single Industry and Its "Home" Market

By L. A. IRELAND

Secretary of the Printers' Board of Trade, Inc.

The "home industry" movement, like its twin sister, "Buy American," is fundamentally sound when it reflects a motive to help our neighbors and to do by them as we would have them do by us. There is much to be commended in both policies. They reflect the inward invisible thought that charity should begin at home and are its outward and visible sign.

When our motive is to improve man's standard of living the practice of buying goods made at home is quite in accord with the golden rule. But we do not all have the same concept of "home." The Century dictionary gives various definitions, one of them being "the region or place, country or locality, in which one lives." Each individual has a varying conception of what is meant by "region" and "country." Some of us limit "region" to our city, others to the state, still others to our nation, and some include the islands beyond the seas when thinking of what constitutes "country."

Now, printers are usually given to thinking in world-wide terms; certainly they recognize no state or city limits in their quest for all that makes for good printing. Moreover, they, and especially our San Francisco printers, are called upon to do work for their neighbors afar off. Many San Francisco printing plants could not exist if they were limited to such a narrow interpretation of "home" as would confine them to the limits of the city in which they do business.

In Fair Competition With World

Printers here in San Francisco do jobs for concerns in all parts of the country and our printing finds its way into all corners of the world. But, thank God, our printers whose works are in de-

mand all over our state, our nation, and even the world, are not competing with their brethren in other parts or with their immediate neighbors on the basis of cut-throat prices, working long hours in sweat-shops, or turning out inferior work. No! They have builded on the only foundation that attracts to them the world's desire for their products. And it is not unusual to hear it said that the conditions under which they produce their work have much to do with the standard of excellence maintained in the San Francisco area.

The home industry movement can best be promoted, not by arousing sectional feeling, but by a more liberal application of those fundamentals for which true unionism stands. After all is said and done, one should not be as much interested in where a thing is made as under what conditions it is produced, and sold. These considerations being fair to all concerned, there is little danger of a loyal American, a Californian, or a San Franciscan, an employer or employee, doing any harm to his immediate neighbor should preference be given to an article produced under them anywhere in the world. Such a test would bar effectively all articles the manufacture and sale of which were not in compliance with American standards.

Industry Believes in Fair Dealing

Some way must be found to hall-mark goods, not with a union label only, but with the stamp that assures they are passed on to the purchaser without having been the means of depriving someone somewhere of a fair deal.

To carry a union card, work in a union shop, accept a union wage scale, and then patronize those known to conduct their business on an un-

fair competitive basis merely because they sell "cheap" is akin to the smug respectability of those who like to be seen in a holy place on Sunday and during the rest of the week devote their efforts to depriving their neighbors in business or in their employ of as much of this world's goods as possible by violating fair standards, failing to recognize that no transaction can be satisfactory unless it is mutually beneficial to all concerned.

America has now a real opportunity to go much farther in the right direction by making the provisions of the Wagner industrial recovery law effective. When this is accomplished it will make unnecessary any limited or narrow effort such as a home industry drive often implies. After all, some of us earn our dollars and cents in San Francisco and spend some of them across the bay, and vice versa. Some of us make our money in New England and spend it in Pasadena or San Rafael. Some of us employ union men and women in Oakland and sell the goods they produce in San Francisco. And, alas! all the goods produced in San Francisco are not sold or made on a fair basis.

Co-operation With President

Let us all get behind the President in his effort to enforce the provisions of the recovery bill and let us also show as individuals a greater loyalty to those of our neighbors who are honestly endeavoring to make San Francisco "the place where life is better." This time, let us obey the law which, after all, is an experiment, and let us make the recovery bill a really noble experiment. Then there will be no need to resort to a lesser expedient such as a home industry drive. Let us all remember that "where our treasure is there will our heart be also," and make the recovery bill work!

S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

Minutes of Meeting Held Friday, June 16, 1933

Called to order at 8 p. m. by Chairman E. D. Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of California State Federation of Labor executive council, containing call for annual convention to be held in auditorium of San Carlos Hotel, Monterey, Calif., beginning at 10 a. m., Monday, September 18, 1933 (to be acted on by the Council July 28). Minutes of San Francisco Building Trades Council. Communication from San Diego Federated Trades and Labor Council to the effect that the Ritz and Aztec brewing companies of that city are both unfair, using Mexican and non-union labor in the construction of their buildings.

Concurred in—Drafts of a letter to the mayor and each member of the Board of Supervisors relative to the proposal of the Market Street Railway Company to install one-man operated cars, and asking them to defeat such proposal; also a letter addressed to the mayor, the Board of Supervisors and the Utility Commission, containing a resolution to the effect that San Francisco make application for federal loan to bring electric power generated at Hetch Hetchy into San Francisco for distribution and use. The resolution reads as follows:

"Whereas, The Raker act requires the City and County of San Francisco to distribute its electric power generated from Hetch Hetchy; and

"Whereas, The passage by Congress of the national industrial recovery bill offers to the municipality the opportunity of borrowing funds from the federal government for the completion of this part of the Hetch Hetchy project; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled this 16th day of June, 1933, that we favor the city government making immediate application for securing a loan under

the provisions of the aforesaid industrial recovery act to be used for the construction of the necessary public works to bring electric power from Hetch Hetchy into San Francisco for public and private distribution, and use; and further

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted to his honor the mayor, the Board of Supervisors and the Utilities Commission for their speedy consideration and action."

Referred to Secretary—From President Green, American Federation of Labor, asking co-operation in securing reaffiliation of the local Coopers with their international union.

Resolution by Delegate Dietrick of Musicians' Union relative to the granting to responsible parties of dancing permits by the Board of Police Commissioners. Adopted.

Minutes of Executive Committee—Application for a number of boycotts by Laundry Workers' Union; continued. Applications of Building Trades Council for assistance in unionizing construction work of the El Rey Brewing Company, and of the Globe Company; on the first matter, parties in interest were heard and came to mutually satisfactory agreement, and the secretary reported that the Globe Brewing Company has agreed to also adjust its differences with the Building Trades. Accordingly it is presumed both matters are in course of satisfactory adjustment. Committee recommended that the secretary's vacation be extended one week further, as he took no vacation last year. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Molders No. 164 extended invitation to attend its annual picnic to be held at California Park, June 18. Culinary Workers are prosecuting the boycott against Compton's restaurants; Foster's, Clinton's, and White Taverns are still unfair. Laundry Workers extended invitation to their dance Saturday evening, June 17, at California Hall. Teamsters have signed a two-year agreement with no reductions in going scales. Waitresses are negotiating for conditions with aid of the industrial department. Street Car Men, Division No. 518, asks all friends of the road to patronize the Municipal Railway.

Labor Day Committee—President Vandeleur appointed the Labor Day Committee to act with a similar committee of the Building Trades Council, first meeting to be held Saturday evening, June 24, at 8 o'clock, in the Labor Temple. The list is printed elsewhere in this issue.

Receipts, \$460.46; expenditures, \$532.

Adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Notice—When making purchases or employing labor, patronize the union label, card and button; also patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.

J. A. O'C.

LABOR DAY COMMITTEE

The San Francisco Labor Council at last Friday's meeting named a committee composed of one member from each affiliated union, as well as members at large, to meet with a like committee from the Building Trades Council on Saturday evening, June 24, and formulate plans for the proper observance of Labor Day.

The members representing the Labor Council are as follows:

Alaska Fishermen, P. Olsen; Asphalt Workers, John J. O'Connor; Auto Machinists, Pierre Flaherty; Auto Painters, E. M. Sullivan; Bakers No. 24, Andrew Bauer; Bakery Drivers, George Kidwell; Barbers' No. 148, D. F. Tattenham; Bill Posters, Lea Phillips; Blacksmiths, George Cullen; Boilermakers, J. N. Ricci; Bookbinders, Fred Dettmering; Bottlers No. 293, Al Rogers; Brewery Drivers, Martin Christen; Brewery Workmen No. 7, Patrick O'Brien; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377, L. C. Dressler; Butchers No. 115, M. S. Maxwell; Butchers No. 508, Fred Zimmerman; Carpenters No. 483, Thomas E. Zant; Cemetery Workers, John Dempsey; Chauffeurs, S. T. Dixon; Cooks No. 44, B. F. Dodge; Cracker Bakers No. 125, J. L. Parker; Cracker Packers' Auxiliary, May McKay; Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers, Emil Rabin; Dredgemen, John McGovern; Egg Inspectors, J. M. Wilson.

Electrical Workers No. 6, William H. Urmy;

Electrical Workers No. 151, B. E. Hayland; Electrical Workers No. 537, L. D. Wilson; Elevator Constructors, Harry Milton; Federation of Teachers No. 61, Manuel Jacobs; Federation of Administrators No. 215, Ray Dougherty; Ferryboatmen, Charles E. Finkey; Garment Cutters, John Kidd; Garment Workers No. 131, Nellie Casey; Garage Employees, Charles Owens; Grocery Clerks, W. G. Desepite; Hatters, Jonas Grace; Hoisting Engineers, F. E. Johansen; Ice Drivers, J. L. Camicia; Janitors No. 9, John Charcho; Laundry Drivers, William Connolly; Laundry Workers, Charles Child; Letter Carriers, John C. Daly; Lithographers, Adam Vurek; Machinists No. 68, Anthony Brenner; Mailers No. 18, Edward Garrigan; Marine Engineers No. 9, B. A. Harrigan; Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40, G. M. Fouratt; Milk Wagon Drivers, M. E. Decker; Miscellaneous Employees, Walter Cowan; Molders No. 164, Frank Brown; Moving Picture Operators, Anthony L. Noriega; Musicians No. 6, Karl Dietrich; Municipal Cribbers, Patrick Prior; Office Employees, William T. Bonsor; Operating Engineers No. 64, William Towne; Pastemakers, A. Bertucci; Patternmakers, Thomas Stoffer; Photo Engravers, George Krantz; Plumbers No. 442, Milton Miskel; Post Office Clerks, Joseph Kelleher; Printing Pressmen, Steve Kane; Professional Embalmers, Philip Murphy.

Retail Cleaners and Dyers, Maurice Fisher; Retail Delivery Drivers, Walter Otto; Retail Shoe Salesmen, Frank O'Brien; Sailors of the Pacific, Paul Scharrenberg; Sailmakers, C. K. Lowrie; San Francisco Bar Pilots, Captain John Marino; Sausage Makers, L. H. Miller; Sheet Metal Workers, J. Maloney; Stage Employees, George A. Ward; Stationary Firemen, James Coulling; Steam Fitters, T. A. Reardon; Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, J. H. LaForce; Stereotypers and Electrotypers, Jack Williams; Street Carmen, Joseph Blanchard; Stove Mounters, J. E. Thomas; Tailors No. 80, N. Soderberg; Teamsters No. 85, William Conboy; Teamsters No. 216, Dan Dougherty; Technical Engineers, John Coughlan; Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants, Maude Ludden; Trackmen No. 687, Frank Ferguson; Tunnel Workers, James Giambruno; Typographical, A. G. Neilson; United Laborers, Frank Donigan; Upholsterers, M. L. Harris; Waiters, Hugo Ernst; Waitresses, Margaret Finkenbinder; Water Workers, John Lacey; Web Pressmen, L. M. McEvoy.

Delegates-at-Large—Edward D. Vandeleur, John A. O'Connell, D. P. Haggerty, Michael Casey, John P. McLaughlin, James E. Dillon, William T. Bonsor, George S. Hollis, Charles A. Derry, Paul Scharrenberg, John J. Casey, Theodore Johnson, Andrew Furuseth, Will J. French, Walter MacArthur, Russell I. Wisler, Edward Rosenberg, Thomas A. Maloney, Andrew J. Gallagher, William P. Stanton, William R. Hagerty, John A. Kelly, Daniel C. Murphy, William P. McCabe, William Rhys, Michael Sullivan, James J. McTiernan, Mrs. May McCullough, Mabel Sutton, Sarah S. Hagan, Margaret Finkenbinder, Ella Wunderlich, Loretta Kane, Anna Brown, Laura Molleda.

Building Trades Council

The following were named by the Building Trades Council at a recent meeting to represent that body on the Joint Labor Day Committee:

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, D. J. Cavanagh; Building Material Drivers No. 216, Dan Dougherty; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377, L. C. Dressler; Bricklayers No. 7, A. E. Lawson; Boiler Makers No. 6, J. Richie; Carpet Mechanics No. 1, Karl Raaka; Ornamental Plasterers No. 460, Benjamin Ellisberg; Cement Finishers No. 580, R. McHugh; Electrical Workers No. 6, G. C. Blakeley; Elevator Constructors No. 8, Fred Thorpe; Felt and Composition Roofers No. 40, C. C. Kelly; Furniture Handlers No. 1, Joseph H. Ault; Granite Cutters, John Johannmann; Hod Carriers No. 36, P. J. McGuire; Heat, Frost and Asbestos Workers No. 16, F. Williams; Hoisting and Portable Engineers No. 59, Frank Johansen; Painters' Union No. 19, Walter Murdock; Painters' Union No. 1158, H. Armstrong; Plumbers No. 442, B. Kyne; Plasterers No. 66, Thomas Walsh; Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, J. H. LaForce; Sprinkler Fitters No. 662, Leo McConnell; Steam Engineers No. 64, W. R. Towne; Steam Fitters No. 509, Thomas Shaughnessy; Tile Setters No. 19, Harry Hall; Tile Setters No. 70, George Sullivan; Glass Workers No. 718, M. F. Coll; United Laborers No. 261, Frank Donegan; Upholsterers No. 3, Paul Videoq; Varnishers and Polishers No. 134, R. Helfinberger; Wood Carvers, Joseph Fechtner; Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers No. 65, Louis Wolff.

Delegates-at-Large—James B. Gallagher, H. A. Hilton, Thomas Doyle, Frank C. MacDonald, James E. Ricketts, Joseph Marshall, T. C. Meagher and A. E. Cohn.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth Clinton Cafeterias.
Compton's Dairy Lunches
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dred-naught and Bodyguard Overalls.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Market Street R. R.
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.
Purity Chain Stores.
Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, 690 Potrero Ave.
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)
Tait's, 24 Ellis.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

RELIABILITY

YOU MAKE NO MISTAKE WHEN
YOU PLACE YOUR PRINTING ORDERS
WITH A FIRM THAT HAS
LIVED UP TO A GOOD REPUTATION
FOR HONEST VALUES FOR
HALF A CENTURY.

Friendly in Every Way!

Walter N. Brunt Press

Printing and Badges

111 Seventh Street

Phone Market 7070

UNION LABEL EDUCATION

By W. G. DESEPTE

Many of us have heard or read that the first union label was introduced about the year 1875 by the Cigarmakers of San Francisco to identify the white-labor made cigar from the Oriental-labor made cigar.

But a short time ago an article appeared in a trade journal in which it was stated that the union carpenters of San Francisco in 1869 used a stamp to identify the product of the eight-hour union woodworking mill from the non-union nine and ten-hour mill.

So we see that the use of a label or stamp to identify a union product is not so new. Yet it is apparently ever new to many, even to those affiliated with organized labor. Therefore, the constant agitation that is necessary to acquaint those who never had trade union affiliation or trade union education and to also give that information to the younger rising generations.

If the idea could be sold to the newly-initiated candidate when joining his or her respective union that the union label, shop card and working button are vital elements in the every-day life of a union man or woman, conditions relative to employment, employment conditions and wages for many workers would be improved.

None can deny, if they have given the subject any thought, that the union label, shop card and working button are powerful and peaceful assets to the organized labor movement, and if diligently and conscientiously demanded would be a boon for all workers. If the union man and his family, with union-earned money in their pockets when making a purchase of any wearing apparel article, were to first give consideration to where and under what conditions it is made, that would check the importation of foreign-made, prison-made and sweatshop-made wearing apparel.

Many merchants, some unknowingly, handle shirts, overalls, shoes and ladies' house dresses and aprons made in the penitentiaries of some of our states, and hats that are picked out of the ash can and rejuvenated and perhaps sold back to you again as new. Remember, your only safeguard is to look for the union label. Be consistent by patronizing stores employing union clerks.

PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE

Official Minutes of Meeting Held June 7, 1933

The Trades Union Promotional League held its meeting Wednesday, June 7, 1933, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple. The meeting was called to order by President A. W. Edwards at 8:10 p. m. and on roll call the following were noted absent: J. C. Willis, L. L. Heagney and B. A. Brundage. The minutes of the previous meeting, held May 17, were approved as read.

Credentials: From Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union No. 66, for Paul M. Cornyn; Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 104, for Nick Ross; Mailers' Union No. 18, for Harold Taylor. Credentials were accepted. Delegate Paul M. Cornyn, being the only one present, was seated.

Communications: From the Building Trades Council, minutes; secretary read parts of these minutes, in which Delegate P. J. McGuire reported on the activities of the League and stated that closer co-operation should exist between it and the Building Trades Unions; the League wants to thank Delegate McGuire for the statements made in its behalf, and also thanks the Building Trades Council for its request to the affiliated unions to join the League, as this action is bearing fruit as per the credentials already presented as above noted. From the Local Joint Ex-

ecutive Board of the Culinary Workers, stating that Compton's dairy lunches, located at 144 Ellis street, 8 Kearny street, and 45 Powell street, refuse to pay the minimum wage of the unions and are unfair to the Culinary Workers; posted. From R. A. French Shoe Store, 2623 Mission street, stating it is a 100 per cent union store, with only union-labeled shoes and union clerks; posted. From the Cap Makers' International Union, giving information relative to why the L. Bloom Cap Company cannot use the union label now; referred to secretary. From several hosiery firms who have the right to use the Textile Workers' union label, stating they would be glad to supply any merchant or individual with their hosiery; referred to secretary.

Secretary's Report: Stated he had seen L. Bloom of the L. Bloom Cap Company on the letter received from the Cap Makers' International Union. Mr. Bloom thought he would be able to again use the union label before long. On the hosiery matter the secretary stated that he and President Edwards were sending for a variety of union-labeled hosiery to see what it is like and will display when it arrives. Attended the Home Industry and Union Label meeting of May 22 and distributed some literature. Made arrangements for the social tonight. Full report concurred in.

Reports of Unions: Carpet Mechanics' Union stated work is fair; would request a demand for the mechanic's union card when he comes to lay your new linoleum or carpet. Hatters' Union reported that work in the industry is poor; that the Castle brand, American and Trimball hats are not union-made; Lundstrom, Beacon Hat Company and Smith's Hat Works have hats with the union label, but to be sure to look for it. Garment Workers' Union No. 131 reported work is a little better just now, as they are filling some orders; look for their union label when buying a shirt, corduroys or overalls. Bookbinders' Union requests you to look for the Allied Printing Trades union label. Molders' Union reported that members working in Newark are working six days a week, having received orders that will keep them busy until this fall. Remember their picnic, June 18, at California Park. Building Trades Council Delegate McGuire reported that the building industry is very quiet at present. Presidio work is going along fair but they are having trouble relative to the prevailing wage being maintained; this question is being taken up with the Department of Labor at Washington, D. C. Pressmen's Union reported work fair. Cracker Bakers' Union stated they are working five and five and one-half days a week; request you not to buy any Sunland products, as they are made under non-union conditions in Los Angeles. Cracker Packers' Union stated work is fair. Bakers' Union No. 24 reported work is a little better now and have been able to put a number of their members to work; look for their union bakery shop card; Foster's dairy lunches are opening branch bakeries and the one at 23rd and Mission had to be closed; these bakeries are all non-union. Sign Painters claim work is a little better now; stated that the Marin-Dell Dairy is still having its work done by non-union sign painters. Plasterers' Union stated that about one-fourth of its members are working at present, but the morale of the members is fine; will report more at next meeting. Electrotypers and Stereotypers' Union state things are slow. Grocery Clerks request a demand for their union button. Millmen's Union reported work is very quiet.

Agitation Committee: Secretary read the report of the committee's meeting held Wednesday, May 31. The report, with certain recommendations amended, was adopted.

Trustees: All bills presented were approved by the trustees, and the same were ordered to be paid.

New Business: Nomination and election of a new trustee was laid over to the next meeting of

the League. It was moved and seconded that the League insert an ad. in the special edition of the Labor Clarion to be published on June 23; carried. Moved and seconded that the Agitation Committee have full power to act in the matter; carried. Agitation Committee will meet Wednesday, June 14, at 7:30 p. m., to draft copy for same.

Good and Welfare: Under this head Delegate McGuire spoke on the matter of bringing before the Building Trades Council the affiliation of their unions with the League; also the action of the Council in requesting the unions to join brought forth a response that was gratifying, as several have already acted to affiliate.

Receipts, \$131.22; bills paid, \$146.75.

Adjournment: Meeting adjourned at 9:30 p. m., to meet again Wednesday, June 21. At adjournment the delegates and visitors proceeded to the small banquet hall, where refreshments were served which were enjoyed by all. Among the visitors was President Vandeleur of the Labor Council, who was called upon to address the gathering. In answer to Delegate McGuire's statements relative to more co-operation between the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council in his speech in the meeting of the League, President Vandeleur emphasized the fact that the Labor Council was also seeking that co-operation, and saw no reason why both councils should not get in closer harmony. He also gave a very interesting talk on the union label, card and button, which was received by those present in a very enthusiastic spirit. The League appreciates and thanks President Vandeleur for his visit and his inspiring talk to the delegates and visitors, and trusts he will soon come again.

"He who spends union-earned money right assists to improve organized labor."

Faternally submitted.

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

HOME INDUSTRY

with the

Union Label Card and Button



THESE ARE THE VITAL THINGS

that the

SAN FRANCISCO Trade Union Promotional League

Has Agitated For Since Its Inception



The League invites the co-operation of the unions of San Francisco to affiliate and extends an invitation to union men and women to attend its meetings the first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 16th and Capp Streets.

Plan Coast-Wide Organization to Maintain Uniform Women's Wage

A meeting having for its purpose the solution of problems arising from the seasonal employment of women in canneries on the Pacific Coast, said to be the first of its kind ever held in this section of the country, will be held in Portland on June 24.

The object of the conference, according to officials interested in the movement, will be to abolish "cut-throat" competition among canners, "to the end that they will all recognize a standard wage for workers."

Mrs. Mabel E. Kinney, chief of the Division of Industrial Welfare, it is reported, will represent California at the conference, which will comprise delegates also from Washington and Oregon.

An organization having for its object the establishment of a uniform wage for women workers is expected to be formed among the canners represented at the conference. They will pledge themselves to support the wage schedule agreed upon.

ROAD SIGN BILL VETOED

Governor James Rolph, Jr., in vetoing the Craig road sign bill last week, declared that the measure barring the California State Automobile Association and Automobile Club of Southern California from road sign work on state highways "would be a mark of ingratitude in failing to recognize the full value of the unselfish accomplishments of the pioneers in highway sign posting." He said the measure would serve no useful purpose and would not be to the best interests of California motorists or visiting tourists.

ASSURES POSTAL WORKERS

A load was lifted from postal workers last week when their "boss," Postmaster General James A. Farley, assured them that economies to get the department out of "the red" would be effected without wholesale discharge of employees.

TEAMSTERS SIGN CONTRACTS

Michael Casey, international vice-president of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, and delegate of the Teamsters' Union in the Labor Council, reported at the last meeting of the council that contracts to run for two years without reductions in wages have been signed recently with employers of 98 per cent of San Francisco teamsters.

U. S. CONCILIATOR HERE

Edward H. Fitzgerald, United States commissioner of conciliation, working under the direction of the Department of Labor, was a visitor in San Francisco last week. He has just returned from a trip to Texas, and has been instructed to take up a dispute in the printing industry in the southern portion of this state in the near future, with a view to reconciling differences.

University Extension Division Offers Opportunities for Workers

The University of California Extension Division, which last year provided evening and day classes in a wide variety of subjects for more than 30,000 persons, has just announced that more than 250 new classes of instruction will be started in the Bay region during the months of August and September.

"There is no requirement for admission to a class other than the ability to pursue the work with profit," states Professor Leon J. Richardson, director of extension.

A new schedule of classes will be available for distribution in August and may be obtained by communicating with one of the offices—in San Francisco, 540 Powell street; Oakland, 1730 Franklin street; Berkeley, 301 California Hall.

Among the new classes starting at 540 Powell street, San Francisco, are many which will be of interest to the readers of the Labor Clarion.

Laundry Workers Elect Officers In Contest Bringing Out Big Vote

Laundry Workers' Union No. 26 held a hotly contested election on Monday last to choose officials to serve for the coming year.

The highest vote for any one candidate was received by Charles Keegan, for membership on the executive board. Keegan received 920 votes. Margie Lydon, for assistant secretary, received the next highest vote, 861.

There were four candidates for president. The vote was: Earl W. Allard, 549; M. A. Petersen, 413; Lawrence Palacios, 254, and Hilda Chapman, 90.

For vice-president the vote was: Charlie O'Connor, 516; Joseph Brown, 390; Nellie Victor, 323. For assistant secretary: Margie Lydon, 861; Tillie Clifford, 342. Ten members of the executive board were elected. Those receiving the highest vote were: Charles Keegan, Anna Brown, Jack O'Keefe, Charlie O'Connor, Charles Childs, Jack Lynch, Hilda Chapman, Harry Korts, Nellie Victor and Earl Young.

W. D. Fennimore A. R. Fennimore
L. H. Rewig



Prices Reasonable
Eyes Tested
Satisfaction Guaranteed

2508 MISSION STREET } SAN FRANCISCO
181 POST STREET..... }
2106 Shattuck Avenue.....Berkeley
We Give Mission Street Merchant Coupons

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

One of the Oldest Banks in California, the Assets of which have never been increased by mergers or consolidations with other Banks

MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO
526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

December 31st, 1932

Assets—

United States and Other Bonds, (value \$64,171,686.00) on books at.....	\$ 61,081,697.82
Loans on Real Estate.....	73,596,959.27
Loans on Bonds and Other Securities.....	1,278,738.75
Bank Buildings and Lots, (value over \$2,135,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Other Real Estate, (value over \$500,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Pension Fund, (value over \$800,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Cash.....	21,507,228.09
Total.....	\$157,464,626.93

Liabilities—

Due Depositors.....	\$151,114,626.93
Capital Stock.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	5,350,000.00
Total.....	\$157,464,626.93

The following additional statement may be of interest to the Depositors of the Bank:
The Earnings of the Bank for the entire Fiscal Year ending December 31st, 1932 were as follows:

Income.....	\$7,564,580.66
Expenses and Taxes.....	906,735.60
Net Profits.....	\$6,657,845.06

The above does not include Interest due on Loans but not yet collected

MISSION BRANCH
PARK-PRESIDO BRANCH
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH
WEST PORTAL BRANCH

Mission and 21st Streets
Clement Street and 7th Ave.
Haight and Belvedere Streets
West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Dividends on Deposits as declared quarterly by the Board of Directors, are Computed Monthly and Compounded Quarterly, and may be withdrawn quarterly.

this
food
question . .

One hears a lot about it,
but there really isn't much
to it...that is, not for those
who know Hale's Food
Shop. The quality of food,
eight departments under
one roof, the prices. It
really pays one to come
down town to do one's
food shopping.



HALE'S FOOD SHOP

FIFTH near MARKET STREET